The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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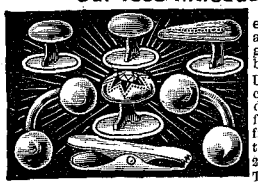

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Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking of the fearful physical condition of the Cavalry Division, frankly says in his letter to the Secretary of War:

". . .But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and so shattered as to be ripe for dying like sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic strikes us. . . . The sick list, large tho it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work." The Red Cross has already begun to gather supplies and provide nurses for meeting the relief needs of the sick who are to be landed at Montauk Point. The care of these 4,000 patients will be the greatest Red Cross undertaking since the war began. It will mean a very large expenditure which must be met by larger contributions.

URGENT NEEDS FOR RED CROSS HELP AT SANTIAGO AND IN CUBAN TOWNS.

The Red Cross is sorely taxed to meet the relief needs in and about the city of Santiago. The mortality in the city still continues to be as high as 50 per day. A dispatch to *The Sun*, New York, from Santiago says: "Medical supplies, of which all the hospitals have now run short, are lacking."

Red Cross Dr. A. M. Lesser, in an interview granted to *The Sun*, New York, says: "Out of the entire number of Red Cross physicians and nurses who were at Siboney, only three were at one time able to be about and work. Major La Garde, who was at the head of the Red Cross forces in the hospital at Siboney, is the only one who has escaped illness so far. His two assistants were coming down with the fever when I left. I feel that it is an outrage that more could not be done down there for the wounded than has been done.

"The fault does not lie among the men and women who are doing the work. We had nothing then. We were short of medicine all the time. Everything that we needed in the greatest quantities was given to us in small quantities, even to cots for the fever patients, and food and ice. With the wounded alone there was work enough to be done, but when the fever came it was many times worse than before.

". . . Nearly all the sisters of the Red Cross Society were ill of the fever, too, and had to be nursed for a long time instead of being able to nurse others."

An urgent request for Red Cross assistance in relieving the great suffering in the towns of Gibara and Baracoa was received from the Navy Department the other day. Two vessels laden with supplies were promptly despatched. These supplies will soon be exhausted and must be supplemented by others.

INCREASING NEEDS IN HOME CAMPS. THE RED CROSS AND THE PEST SHIPS.

In the home camps the relief work is constantly expanding. The expenses of the Red Cross camp hospital, which has been opened at Chickamauga, are large; Major D. B. Taylor, chief surgeon at Fort McPherson, Ga., has sent a requisition to the Red Cross for nurses, hospital supplies, milk, ice, etc. Requests for Red Cross help from the army surgeons at Jacksonville have been authorized by the Surgeon-General, and nurses and supplies for the typhoid fever patients are being hurried there.

Four transports, bearing the sick and wounded from Cuba, have arrived in unspeakably horrible condition. Overcrowded; unprovided with doctors and nurses; one sent away without a single doctor; the vessels provisioned with poor food and spoiled water, and all unspeakably filthy, the condition of the sick aboard these ships has called for all the doctors and nurses the Red Cross were able to provide.

Lieutenant R. R. Stogsdall, of the 4th Infantry, speaking of the heroic work of the Red Cross nurses on the *Concho*, said: "We were short of medical supplies. If it had not been for Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses, and the supplies furnished by them, there would have been fifty deaths instead of six."

LET EVERYBODY SEND HELP FOR THESE URGENT RED CROSS NEEDS.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

ONE hundred and fourteen days after the date of formal declaration of war, President McKinley proclaimed a suspension of hostilities, in accordance with the provisions of the following protocol:

"His Excellency, M. Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French republic at Washington, and Mr. William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, having received respectively to that effect plenary powers from the Spanish Government and the Government of the United States, have established and signed the following articles, which define the terms on which the two governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below and of which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries, namely:

"ARTICLE 1.—Spain will renounce all claim to all sovereignty over and all her rights over the island of Cuba.

"ARTICLE 2.—Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an island in the Ladrone archipelago, to be chosen by the United States.

"ARTICLE 3.—The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay of Manila and the port of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines.

"ARTICLE 4.—Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within ten days after the signing of this protocol, and those commissioners shall meet at Havana within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands; and each of the two governments shall likewise appoint within ten days after the signature of this protocol other commissioners who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within thirty days after the signature of this protocol to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

"ARTICLE 5.—Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five commissioners at the most for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1, at the latest, to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries.

"ARTICLE 6.—Once this protocol is concluded and signed hostilities shall be suspended, and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

"Done in duplicate at Washington; read in French and in English by the undersigned, who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, August 12, 1898."

Formal End of an Unequal Conflict.—"The war between Spain and the United States, which was begun on April 21, when, in response to the ultimatum of the United States, Spain gave Minister Woodford his passports, ended August 12, when the protocol was signed, preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace. The blockade of Cuba was begun on April 22, when the first gun of the war was fired, but war was not actually declared until April 23. The original demand of the United States was that Spain should abandon Cuba. The protocol provides that she shall abandon Cuba, Porto Rico, and all her other possessions in the West Indies, one of the islands of the Ladrone group, the city, harbor, and bay of Manila, and submit to such other actions as may be decreed by a joint commission. The section of the protocol provides for the cession of the city, bay, and harbor of Manilla is qualified by the statement that they shall be held by the United States 'pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control' of the islands; but when the treaty of peace shall be made it will likely be found that, in accordance with general expectation, the city, bay and harbor of Manila, and probably enough outlying territory to form a strong naval station, will remain in the permanent possession of the United States. It is further stipulated that Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish West Indian islands shall be evacuated at once, and that commissioners to arrange the details of the evacuation shall be appointed within ten days, and shall meet to execute it within thirty days, in Havana and San Juan. The speedy conclusion of a treaty of peace is provided for by the agreement that the Spanish and American peace commissioners shall meet in Paris not later than October 1. During the progress of a war lasting less than four months not a single advantage was gained by Spain. She captured no American vessels, tho scores of Spanish vessels were taken; she took no prisoners except Hobson and his men. Two of her fleets were destroyed without injury to an American ship. In these naval engagements she lost at least 2,000 men killed and wounded; the American loss did not exceed a score of wounded. The land engagements at Santiago were better contested, but even there the Spaniards were invariably beaten, with heavy loss, and General Miles has conducted a triumphant campaign in Porto Rico. The end of the war comes barely in time to save Spain from absolute and crushing defeat. Not more than one third of the American land force already gathered for the conflict has been engaged in active service against the enemy, nor has the country exerted its full naval power. It is well that the unequal conflict has been stopped at this stage, for the next move would have been against Spain itself.

"Hostilities will now cease, and the difficult task of adjusting terms of peace and providing for the removal of Spanish troops from Spain's former possessions will begin at once. It is not probable that there will be any hitch in the proceedings, and extremely improbable that the war will be renewed. It may be necessary, however, to retain the volunteers in service for some months, for we must establish stable governments in our new possessions, including Hawaii. The important news of to-day, however, is that the protocol has been signed, and that as soon as the cables can flash the news to the troops in the field we shall again be at peace with all the world."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"Mañana Now If You Please."—"Plenty of opportunities for the delay in which Spain delights are afforded by the terms of the

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protocol signed yesterday by her representative, the French ambassador. The evacuation article for the West Indies provides that commissioners on terms shall meet within thirty days. It fixes no date for the termination of their labors. The session of the Philippines commissioners, provided for in Article 5, is set down for October 1, without limitation as to its rising.

"It should be remembered that delay now is not to the disadvantage, and rather, in fact, to the benefit, of the United States. This country has no desire to send garrisons into Cuba before November, altho, as General Shafter has pointed out, no such illness is to be expected among fresh troops as has visited his army, exhausted as it was by twenty days of hard campaigning in a tropical jungle. On the other hand, there is no reason why, under the armistice, charitable associations should not continue the labors in Cuba interrupted by the war. These could be seconded by government assistance, either by virtue of war powers or through the employment of the balance of an appropriation as yet, we believe, not entirely expended. Experiences in the province of Santiago show that not so many dead reconcentrados will be found as may have been expected. But all found, living or dead, will help to bring the country back to a realization of its original purposes.

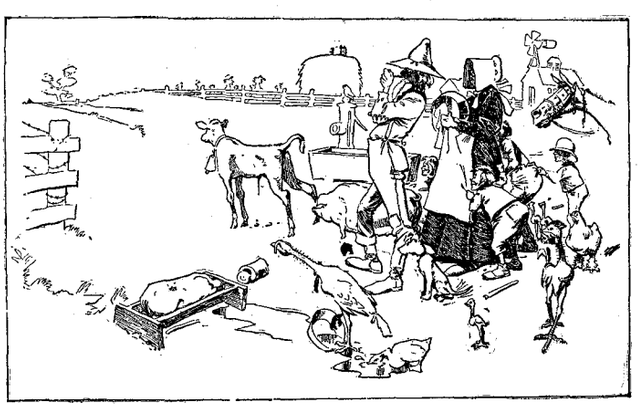
"Nor as long as possession is had, as under the protocol stipulated, of Manila need there be any worry about the Philippines. The questions which Admiral Dewey's victory have raised are so entirely new, so completely unanticipated, that no time spent in consideration of them is likely to be wasted.

"Having the upper hand, which allows the sudden curtailment of any disingenuous procrastination in which the enemy may seek to indulge, the country can, within the limits set by the natural requirements of a business people, permit itself the recreation of a little mañana."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Spain Throws Herself upon Our Mercy.—"Everything is therefore clear, save only in respect to the control and government of the Philippines, and here Spain has given herself over to the reasonable and honorable disposition of the United States in the matter. Spain has, in a word, permitted herself to be disarmed pending a settlement of that question. For it will be noticed, (1) that Manila is to be given up by Spain pending the negotiations; (2) the United States troops will immediately take peaceable possession of San Juan in Porto Rico; (3) Cuba and Porto Rico are both to be evacuated before the peace commissioners meet at Paris, for it is provided that other commissioners to arrange and execute the details of evacuation shall be appointed within ten days and shall assemble at Havana and San Juan within thirty days, or before September 12, while the peace commission will not meet at Paris until about October 1.

"Evacuation will thus have proceeded far on its way before the peace negotiations are fairly begun. Spain will have abandoned every point of advantage possessed by her in standing for a favorable disposition of the Philippine question, before that question comes up for settlement. Still entrenched at Havana Spain could insist upon a retention of the Philippines at the cost to the United States, if we refused, of resuming the war and squandering much blood and treasure in the reducing of that Cuban stronghold—and all for the purpose of securing the far Pacific islands for ourselves. But dispossessed of Havana and of every other spot of advantage in all her colonies, Spain is deprived of the power of insisting upon anything in respect to the Philippines. She has thrown herself completely upon the mercy of the United States.

"It would appear to be clear, therefore, that Spain has been given to understand that the United States will not ask more than a coaling and naval station in the Philippines. The fact that the terms are explicit in all other respects implies that in the case of the Philippines the Government of the United States does not contemplate any demand for the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in those islands. If President McKinley did contemplate such a demand, he could not have acted honestly and fairly by Spain in failing to give it voice until the enemy had been led voluntarily to abandon all positions of advantage."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*



OUR BOY'S COMIN' BACK FROM TH' WAR!
—*The Journal*, *Chicago.*

CRITICISM OF ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

A TERRIFIC storm of newspaper criticism pertaining to the conduct of army affairs prevails in all parts of the United States. The circumstances which have provoked it were reviewed at length in this department last week. The demand that responsibility for the conditions revealed must be located has led to the publication of a mass of statements, personal and official, by way of explanation. In substance, these statements consist of defenses made by the several branches of the army organization, each of its own conduct, and attempts to shift the responsibility upon another branch.

General Shafter, in despatches to the War Department, has disclaimed responsibility for the publication of Colonel Roosevelt's letter and the "round robin" from the officers. He says further:

"I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned; a great deal more than the situation warranted. The situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent. of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly, and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever. Placed now in the same condition in which they were when they came here, I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread, and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during a period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, abundance of tentage which they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger. I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Bates, and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above."

Concerning the suffering of the wounded on transports, General Shafter says:

"The *Seneca* and the *Concho* were ordered to stop at Siboney and report to Dr. La Garde, to carry convalescents home. The question of their supply of water was one to be attended to by Colonel Humphrey, who tells me to-day that the captains did not ask for water. He did not personally inspect them. . . . . .

"Surgeon La Garde has the reputation of being a very thorough and careful man, and has been working under the most disadvantageous circumstances, but I have no doubt that he did the very best he could, and in this connection I wish to say now that from the day this expedition left Tampa until to-day there has never been sufficient medical attendance or medicines for the daily wants of the command, and three times within that time the command has been almost totally out of medicines.

"I say this on the word of the medical directors, who have in each instance reported the fact to me, the last time yesterday, when the proposition was made to me to take medicines away from the Spanish hospital.

"I understand from the public prints that the surgeon-general

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states that if men came away unsupplied it was the fault of the commanding general. Such is not the case. It is as La Garde says. Everything possible was sent with them.

"The matter of shortage of water is inexcusable. The chief quartermaster took it for granted, however, that they had sufficient water, or the masters would have called for more.

"Referring to the convalescents on the *Yucatan*, the same remarks apply as to medicines and attendants. There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been, owing to the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever and were wholly without hospital accommodations.

"The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and, of course, that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue to them at the time they left, and their own extra clothing they could not get at.

"There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities.

"I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus laid on me for the lack of these hospital facilities."

Surgeon-General Sternberg's defense of the medical department includes his order to commanding officers of regiments to take along a complete field outfit and medical supplies for three months, and a memorandum of supplies sent to Santiago and Cuba. He received, he says, but one requisition for supplies from the chief surgeon at Santiago, and they were sent on the *Olivette*. He adds:

"I made every effort to anticipate the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba without waiting for requisitions, but as we have had communication by cable, the fault does not rest with me if, owing to the failure on the part of the chief surgeon with General Shafter's army to ask for necessary supplies, there has been a failure to meet the requirements of the sick.

"The hospital ship *Relief*, which arrived at Siboney July 8, had on board medicines for twenty regiments for six months, calculated upon the basis of the field-supply table, and large supplies in addition of the more important medicines, hospital stores, dressings, etc. If these supplies were inadequate, there was ample time to inform me of the fact before the sailing of the *Olivette*, July 26."

The surgeon-general also says that a letter from Capt. E. L. Munson, assistant surgeon, commanding reserve ambulance corps, fully accounts for any deficiency of medical supplies at Santiago. This long letter states that ample hospital supplies and equipment accompanied the transports of the Santiago expedition, but that in the rapid landing and advance of the expedition transportation of the supplies from the ships to the troops was almost wholly lacking. Nor could means of transportation be secured from the quartermaster's department or the commanding general, Shafter. Captain Munson says:

"The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by the medical attendance assigned to it, and troops were pushed forward with no other equipment and supplies than could be carried by the soldiers. Having no means of transportation for even their field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources at their command except such as were provided by the orderly and ship corps pouches, and the first-aid packets carried by the soldiers. Having only left their ships, the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Baiquiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These partially unloaded ships, in obedience to their orders, then proceeded to sea from five to fifteen miles, where they remained, hove-to indefinitely. Such orders were given the transports carrying the reserve and the first divisional hospitals. The one carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders, proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro Castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other transports disappearing, if I was correctly informed, for an entire week. . . . . .

"The exigency of the situation [after the fight at La Quasina] did not apparently appeal to the commanding general, and for two days the medical department was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, altho there were a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties. On the third day, by order of the adjutant-general, one boat was turned over to the medical department for the purposes above named, and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front, 'not to exceed one six-mule team.'

"On getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters transport, I was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority, the commanding general, who had appeared on the scene, personally revoked the previous order and directed, after the landing of the supplies already in the boat, that it should return without delay. Presenting the order for land transportation to the quartermaster on shore, I was informed that only pack-mules had as yet been landed; that neither wagons nor harness had been brought ashore; and, finally, that the road was impassable for wagons. After this boat had been taken away, the chief surgeon was without means of communication with the medical officers on shore, or still on transports, of finding out their wants or of remedying the many already known to him."

Up to July 10, supplies from perhaps a third of the transports had been landed. Captain Munson continues:

"Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies, I was informed by the quartermaster's department that they could render no assistance in that way, and the medical department was compelled to rely entirely upon its own energies and improvise its own transportation. I feel justified in saying that at the time of my departure large quantities of medical supplies urgently needed on shore still remained on transports, a number of which were under orders to return to the United States. Had the medical department carried along double the amount of supplies, it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the quartermaster's department, the lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved.

"The outfitting of transports for the reception of sick and wounded is a duty demanding thought and experience, and should never be entrusted to any one but a regular medical officer."

Secretary Alger, of the War Department, after having ordered the troops to be transported from Santiago to Montauk, Long Island, gave out an explanatory statement in addition to that quoted in our columns last week. This additional explanation (as printed in the New York *Tribune*) is as follows:

"Until quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was epidemic in Santiago, and it was not believed that it would be safe to send shiploads north of men largely infected with yellow fever. The disease, it was believed, would spread rapidly on shipboard, and result in the death and burial of many at sea.

"On the 28th ult. the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided the men of his command would be moved north to a camp that has been selected for them on Montauk Point. On the 30th of July General Shafter telegraphed: 'Made known Secretary of War's telegram that troops would be moved north as soon as fever subsided, and it had a very good effect on the men.'

"When, however, the true condition was made known, an order was issued to General Shafter to move his command North as rapidly as possible, and all ships in the quartermaster's service possible to get to Santiago were sent there, and the great liners *St. Paul* and *St. Louis* were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by General Shafter and his generals was received, and before Colonel Roosevelt's letter was published.

"Over 150 surgeons are at Santiago, and 176 immune nurses have been sent there, besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. There have been less deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp of the same size in the United States."

The fever of criticism among the newspapers has become an

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epidemic, quite unprecedented in many ways. General Shafter, Colonel Roosevelt, the medical department, and the quartermaster's department do not escape blame; but the head of the War Department is generally held responsible. It is noticeable that, except for continuing Secretary Alger in office, the President is not thus far criticized in any quarter.

Early in the war the New York *Times* (Ind.) began to call for the resignation of Secretary Alger on the ground of alleged incompetence and favoritism. Among the papers which have now joined *The Times* in urging Alger's resignation are the New York *Press* (Rep.), New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.), Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.).

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) in this connection says:

"Within the present week the most responsible newspapers of the country have been directing attention to the War Department, and denouncing Secretary Alger and his staff in the severest terms. 'There is scarcely a possibility that the conduct of the War Department under this peculiarly maladroit and incompetent chief will escape searching inquiry in course of due time,' says the Philadelphia *Record*. The Philadelphia *Ledger* said yesterday:

"'Secretary Alger has been already tried and condemned by the record of his own official acts—a record of gross incompetence, of political favoritism, of disregard of the needs and well-being of our brave men, afield and afloat, in the trenches and in the transports, in the tentless, foodless, medicineless camps, where the sick and wounded soldiers lay cruelly exposed by day to the fierce tropical heat and at night to the chilling temperature and rain-sodden earth upon which they lay without shelter or sufficient clothing. On this official record the country has tried and condemned the Secretary of War.'

"The Boston *Transcript* says:

"'It can now be stated positively that there will be a demand for a congressional investigation of Secretary Alger's administration. The scandals as to army contracts, the political uses to which the high office of the head of the War Department has been prostituted, the inefficiency and extravagance of the conduct of the war in some of its phases, capped by the charge, now freely made here, that the Secretary garbled the Roosevelt letter and omitted explanatory passages for the sake of making a theatrical use of it, will leave Mr. Alger in a very uncomfortable situation for fooling the public, unless he does what, it is said, the President and at least half the Cabinet have been hoping he would, and take himself out of service by resignation.'

"The New York *Times* proves that every movement managed or every camp superintended by the War Department has been a disgrace, while work done by the army out of reach of the department has been admirably done. The Baltimore *Sun* yesterday had a denunciation of the Secretary, and thus it runs. The list might be extended to fill every column of *The American*. We quote from the papers named because they all supported the Republican Party when President McKinley was elected, and all, probably excepting the Philadelphia *Record*, have been more than friendly to the Administration. The history of congressional investigations is not hopeful, especially, as *The Ledger* points out, as Secretary Alger's main strength has been in his use of patronage with the Congressmen. It is a bad mess, and it seems to be getting worse all the time. For instance, troops within two hours' ride of New York have been lying in the rain, without food or medicines, this week, simply because of the blundering incompetency of the War Department. And these are the men who risked their lives in Cuba!"

The New York *Press* (Rep.) says:

"There is little more than a laugh in the notion of Secretary Alger 'censuring' General Shafter and Colonel Roosevelt. The respect which the people hold for the Secretary's high office will not protect from ridicule an occupant petty enough to take first thought of his own poor passing dignity in the face of an appeal from the officers of the crack corps of the army for the preservation of the invaluable lives of their command.

"But in the consideration of one cognate subject the country will find no room for mirth. It will inquire with most serious interest as to whether it has a crowning reason to censure Secretary Alger. . . . Has it to censure him for ordering General Shafter to move his army into the interior of Cuba while giving the impression to the country that General Shafter's army had been ordered home? Such is certainly the conclusion at which we arrive from the 'round robin' and the semiofficial statement of circumstances which accompanied it. It is only from Santiago that the country has been made aware that the army was ordered to the interior. [An Associated Press despatch dated August 3 said: 'Summoned by Major-General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters, and, in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth Army Corps, General Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him, at the recommendation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is healthier.'—*Editor* THE LITERARY DIGEST.] It had rested for two weeks under the belief that General Shafter had been directed to bring his army North at his discretion. That the general and his officers were convinced of the necessity of this disposition of the troops is amply evidenced by the course taken by them upon the receipt of the order to march into the hills. Thus, we may inquire if the country has to censure Secretary Alger for forcing the veteran commander and officers of the Fifth Corps to appeal virtually to the people for the preservation of the lives of the magnificent troops, the cream of the army, under their command?

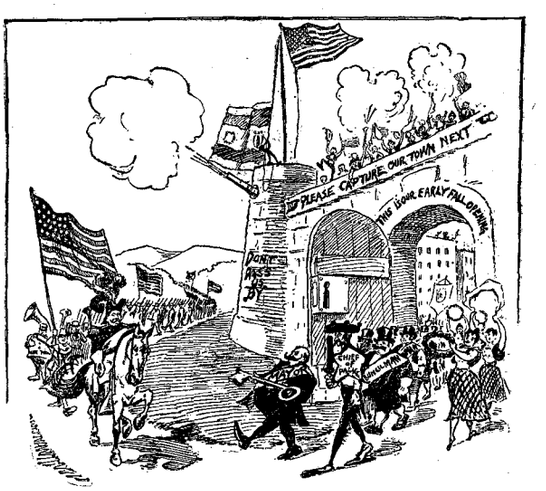
"Again, has the country to censure Secretary Alger for issuing this order of detention in Cuba when he knew it would be an order of destruction in Cuba? Was he aware that the sick reports, tho sincere and technically encouraging, were misleading? Did he know that the men 'returned to duty' after their malarial fever were not hale soldiers, but debilitated wrecks? If so, the country has a measure of censure for Secretary Alger which should lead, with or without executive assistance, to his retirement from an office which he has filled with far more readiness to escape the consequences and resent the utterance than to remove the grounds of just criticism."

A few Republican papers come to the defense of Secretary Alger, notably the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which says, in part:

"The yellow pack which has been hounding one public man after another ever since the war began is now out full cry after General Alger. It is bare justice to say that no series of attacks since the war began is more unjustifiable and disgraceful than this.

"From the day the *Maine* was blown up down to the present time, General Alger has done his full duty as a full-bred American. Not once has he stepped aside from the line of straightforward Americanism and official efficiency. Both as an executive and a diplomatist he has earned by his conduct the everlasting gratitude of the whole nation. . . . . .

"Since the declaration of war General Alger's department has acquitted itself far beyond the expectations of all acquainted with the tremendous task before it. Equipped at the outset with facilities for 25,000 men, almost totally lacking in the necessaries for the transportation and commissariat of a large army in the field, our war office has been forced to handle more than 250,000 troops and to send abroad nearly 75,000 men, many of them even across the Pacific to the far-distant Orient. Possibly transportation



THE WILD RUSH TO SURRENDER ON THE PART OF THOSE PORTO RICAN TOWNS PORTENDS ANOTHER SPANISH VICTORY.
—*The News, Chicago.*

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facilities have not been all that might e desired. Doubtless the arms have occasionally been of archaic pattern. Without doubt the medical service has been far from adequate to the needs of the troops. But even so; the mere fact that the army has been mobilized as it has been, fed as it has been, transported as it has been, and attended medically as it has been, and thus enabled to win the victories which it has won within the short period of three months, is enough to mark General Alger as one of the finest executives that our War Department has ever known.

"If the gentlemen who are now so free with their criticisms of the Secretary of War, who are so eager to place on him the responsibility for every defect in our medical, commissary, and transportation service, will but turn to England's history in the Crimean war, or to France's at the outbreak of the war of 1870, they will learn that both these European countries, with their great armies and their apparent readiness for quick mobilization, failed utterly where the United States War Department has won glorious triumphs.

"All honor, then, to General Alger, and shame upon the pestilential creatures who, after venting their spleen upon Sampson, upon Shafter, and upon the President himself, now turn on him as a new victim of their falsehood and their malice."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) asserts that "two thirds of the criticism seen in the press is the product of ignorance. . . . At present there seems to be more wrangling and criticism in this country in the hour of its triumph than there is in Spain, which is swallowing the bitter dregs of defeat and appalling losses. Let us hope that our people will soon recover their good nature and treat the men at the head of the Government, the army, and the navy with more fairness and consistency."

The New York *Sun* now seeks to minimize current criticisms. It formerly held General Shafter responsible for failing to advise the Government of "the terrible truth." And, on the arrival of the *Concho*, *The Sun* said:

"Nearly a month, therefore, has elapsed between the shocking information that our splendidly gallant army had gone into action without having with it the necessities for the wounded, which any normal military prudence could have foreseen, but which General Shafter's own despatch showed had never accompanied the expedition, and the sailing of a transport to bring a band of invalids from Santiago home. There had been time enough to get to Santiago all the doctors, nurses, medicines, and food in the country. Yet a transport left there without the facilities for giving its passengers decent care and sustenance, and this, too, right upon the heels of another horror ship, the *Seneca*.

"Can not the criminal be found and be brought to justice? There must be more than one man to-day enjoying the emoluments of United States employment, who for the good of the country should discover that the good of his health will not permit him longer to remain in service."

A later *Sun* editorial reads, in part:

"Certain official reports of indubitable authenticity have indicated a friction between different branches and departments of the armed service, which was, of course, as real as it was reprehensible; and it is surprising that their publication was tolerated by superior authority. They indicated a disposition to engage in acrimonious controversy which was distinctly unmilitary and ought to have been rebuked sharply at once. Moreover, they revealed a spirit of corps rivalry which deprived their allegations of the weight they would have had otherwise. But it must be remembered that this war, conducted wholly in the tropics, has put a severe strain upon the tempers of our soldiers and sailors.

"Generally, however, the results achieved so rapidly and so uniformly afford sufficient indication that, as a whole, both the military and naval management has been of the highest efficiency. We have performed successfully one of the most difficult of tasks incident to war, in the transportation by sea of large numbers of troops to great distances; and, landing promptly and safely, they have proceeded rapidly and successfully to the execution of arduous military operations. There has been no exception to this most praiseworthy record.

"We might have done better in some details, but the general result has been a sweeping triumph."

The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"It remained for this mercurial and care-free firebrand [Roosevelt] to introduce into the public discussion of the war question in all its phases those excesses of partizanship which disgrace our political campaigns. He applied the torch of passion to the tinder of political partizanship, and the lamentable result is that yellow newspapers all over the country are assailing the authorities with a virulence and madness that are seldom equaled in the heat of political contests. . . . . .

"Secretary Alger is the chosen and particular object of the vilification of Populistic and freak newspapers, notwithstanding every succeeding official report from the officers of the army speaks in strongest words of praise of the surprising completeness and despatch with which the War Department has discharged every one of the great burdens imposed upon it by a sudden and almost unexpected declaration of war. To Teddy Roosevelt, intrepid fighter and unbalanced politician, belongs in great measure the credit for precipitating the shameless discussion of politics in the midst of war."

Of the papers which favor an investigation of the many subjects of complaint may be mentioned the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), Washington *Star* (Ind.), St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* (Dem.), Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), Boston *Globe* (Ind.), Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), and Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.).

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) says that the record of the War Department "from first to last, is one of unparalleled blundering, incompetence, and inertness." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) says: "The War Department practically pleads guilty. The 'round robin' signed by Colonel Roosevelt and the other general officers of our army at Santiago finds ample moral justification in the order issued by the department to have the troops sent home at once." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) thinks that "only one thing can explain why the writing of such a letter [as Roosevelt's] was not at once followed by the arrest and court-martial of the writer. The facts must have been as stated, the

JOHN BULL: "It's really most extraordinary what training will do. Why, only the other day I thought that man unable to support himself."
—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

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advice must have been clearly sound, and the implied censure must have been justified beyond the possibility of rebuttal." The Portland, Me., *Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"It's all right about the *Seneca* and the *Concho*. The War Department has investigated itself and found itself not guilty. To be sure, it is acknowledged that there were 'unfortunate occurrences' on these transports that brought home sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, but these occurrences were due to the overcrowding of the ships by convalescents anxious to get home and by civilians who rushed aboard and got staterooms that should have been given up to soldiers, to the high surf and loss of lighters which made the landing of supplies difficult, and to the failure of the shipmasters to report that they needed water. 'No such conditions will be possible hereafter,' says the War Department. They had better not. In a word, the Department seems to put itself in the attitude of saying: 'Not guilty, but we promise that it shall not occur again.' The explanation is very well, but it does not explain everything. It does not explain why these unfit vessels were taken to transport invalids, why it was not possible to supply them with necessities weeks after Santiago had surrendered and time enough had elapsed to get to the scene plenty of doctors, lighters, and hospital supplies, why the ships were not put in sanitary condition, and why no army surgeons or nurses were supplied."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) can not reconcile General Shafter's statement that he knew nothing of the publication of Roosevelt's letter with the Associated Press correspondent's despatch stating that Roosevelt's letter was handed to him by General Shafter himself:

"One or the other states a positive falsehood. In justice to the general and to the Associated Press this question of veracity in a most serious matter should be settled promptly and unequivocally.

"To understand the state of the case, it should be borne in mind that the entire press statement, including the Roosevelt letter and the 'round robin,' was sent over the military wire controlled by General Shafter, and that after the receipt of the telegraphed reprimand from Secretary Alger all press despatches from Santiago were subjected to strict censorship. The answer of the Associated Press correspondent to the statement of General Shafter impugning his veracity may therefore be delayed."

Alger's Dire Failure.—"The condition of the troops at Santiago is not the only count in the indictment against this incompetent secretary. In the matter of the investigation of the officials who sent the *Seneca* and the *Concho* to New York from Santiago in an unfit condition for carrying sick and wounded troops, no one was held responsible. Unforeseen circumstances, says the Secretary, upset the arrangements. The march of the Second Army Corps from Falls Church to the Manassas battle-ground, a distance of thirty miles, and occupying two days and a half, is another instance of his incapacity. These soldiers, belonging to Indiana, Kansas, and Pennsylvania regiments, made this march without food, and as they had not been paid for July, were without money with which to pay for food, which should have been furnished by Alger and his commissary department. Some of them were helped by generous farmers on the way, many of them fell by the wayside, and all arrived at their camping-ground in a half-starved condition.

"All this happened right under Alger's eyes. And this is the man who deliberately puts a misconstruction upon Colonel Roosevelt's private letter, who violated the rules of gentlemanly conduct by making public a confidential letter, who has the effrontery to talk of court-martialing the colonel for writing him a letter which reminded him of his own failure to perform his official duties and of the condition of the troops in the pest-hole of Santiago. Under these circumstances the people of this country would decide that Alger is the man to be 'bounced' as inefficient and unfit for his place, not Roosevelt, who did his duty manfully and promptly. Roosevelt should be promoted for having demonstrated that Alger's order to remove the troops to San Luis, in the interior, was a huge blunder. He, not Alger, has saved the lives of thousands by his promptness and foresight."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

"Murder Most Foul."—"How many heroic men have been murdered by the incompetency, the favoritism, and corruption of this Administration can not be easily reckoned. The camp at Miami is the latest Golgotha established by, and Lieutenant Sneed, of Company A, First Louisiana Regiment, is the most recent victim of the criminal incompetency, cupidity, subserviency, and favoritism of the Administration. If the troops to which he belonged had been left in or near this city, or if they had been left near Mobile, this splendid young soldier and gentleman would be well and doing service for his country to-day. But there were no millionaire landowners in the vicinity of Mobile or New Orleans to be placated, coddled, and obliged, and so the Louisiana soldiers were sent to a sand bank belonging to a plutocratic Republican and friend of the Administration, there to camp and march and drill in sand and to drink rotten water. The consequences are that typhoid fever has broken out among these troops, hundreds of them are sick, some of them seriously ill, and many have died.

"But, avaunt all such sentimental twaddle! Are we not engaged in a war with a dying nation to redress the wrongs of a horde of worthless mulattoes? Are we not establishing the liberties of the savages of the Philippines? Are we not even engaged in stealing Hawaii and what other leper and fever-smitten lands we can lay our hands on? What the devil then is it if several thousand American soldiers have been sacrificed at Santiago, a place of no strategic importance; if typhoid has scourged the army at Miami? The work of humanity is going forward, the flag that was once hailed as the ensign of the free heart's only home flies like a miserable piratical rag over island savages, fever-scourged colonies, and leper-smitten communities. Let the dead pass; they are now but as carrion; they count for nothing in politics; the mulattoes and savages must be made free, and their votes will count in a short time. Therefore, hurrah for the dead, and here's to the niggers and savages whose votes we are to count for the Republican Party."—*The States* (*Dem.*), *New Orleans.*

Official Reports and "Fake" Immunes.—"Up to the time of the meeting of the 'round-robin' generals, the reports put forth under the signature of General Shafter were of the most reassuring character; but all at once Shafter's generals, not having read his reports, or placing no confidence in them, fell into a panic and soundly berated the President and the Secretary of War, by implication, for holding the army at Santiago!

"Now, if Shafter did not know the facts, or would not tell the truth in his despatches to the war office, how was the war office to learn the condition of the sick at Santiago? That is a question that will not down, and we doubt not the matter will be made the subject of a searching inquiry.

"While it is altogether proper for Shafter's shattered and, we must say, rather disorganized army to be taken away from Santiago, our Government is practising a 'fake' upon the public by pretending that it will supply those men's places with 'immune' regiments!

"We have no immune regiments. Most of the so-called immunes were enlisted in parts of the country where the oldest inhabitant has never seen a case of yellow fever. Senator Bacon is perfectly correct in the letter that he wrote on this subject.

"Of course, officers and men who enlisted in immune regiments, thereby declaring themselves immunes, can not well plead that they are not what they said they were. So we suppose it is right enough for them to be sent to Santiago, since troops of one sort or another must be sent there, but it might as well be known now as later on that nearly all of them are in danger of taking the yellow fever."—*The Dispatch* (*Dem.*), *Richmond.*

Shafter's Army and the Confederate Army.—"General Shafter, in recounting in a report to the President the hardships through which his army passed, said:

"'What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign, when they had nothing but meat, bread, and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender.'

"Such a statement makes many of the Confederate veterans of the Civil War smile. They can recall that, for the greater part of the last three years of their service, they bivouacked, winter and summer, under the sky. They had no tents, and met snow and rain with no other shelter than could be constructed with a blanket and a few fence rails. As for change of clothes, that was a luxury rarely enjoyed. And how the starving soldiers at Santiago must have suffered on a steady diet of meat, bread, and coffee! In

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comparison with the luxurious fare of the Confederates, the Santiago menu makes a poor show. If General Shafter had only fed his men on parched corn and water every few days, he would have brought them out of their troubles. But it is mighty rough on soldiers who have to live twenty days on meat, bread, and coffee. The mule meat and corn-dodgers fed to the defenders of Vicksburg for months, in 1863, make luxurious fare compared with what Shafter's men had to subsist on."—*The Picayune (Dem.), New Orleans.*

Palpable Attempts to Shift Blame.—"There is a continued attempt to force General Shafter to endure the blame for the maltreatment of the wounded at Santiago and after. It is a palpable attempt to shift a blame that belongs elsewhere. Nobody knows better than the officers of the commissary and medical departments that it is not a commanding general's place to run about and see if ambulances are ready and if ships are properly stocked with food and water. If it is, the commissary and medical departments may as well be abolished and full authority vested in the field officers. The staff departments, as a matter of fact, were created expressly to deal with those affairs of feeding, transporting, clothing, paying, and nursing, that lie outside of the work of fighting men. The placing of blame on Surgeon-General Sternberg by General Shafter fits the case more precisely and naturally than the attempt of General Sternberg to place it on General Shafter."—*The Eagle (Ind.), Brooklyn.*

Roosevelt and Alger.—"It is evident that a statement of the conditions at Santiago had been sent to Washington, and that instead of ordering the men home, the department advised Shafter to send the troops to the hills. Every officer at the front knew that not an iota of good would result from this change, and Colonel Roosevelt, who stands not in the fear of war departments, or principalities, or aught else earthly, promptly conceived the idea of appealing the case to a higher court—to the people of the United States. Accordingly the letter was prepared, and, after being signed, was given to the Associated Press for transmission. While it was nominally a letter to General Shafter, in reality it was a letter to the people of the United States. The day after it was published we first knew definitely that orders were issued to bring the troops North.

"The more the American people learn about the affair, the more they will respect Colonel Roosevelt. He's a gallant soldier, and he knows when to cut the red tape. Would that there were more like him in the service of the country!"—*The News (Ind.), Detroit.*

The Political Phase.—"It is very shrewdly surmised by many people posted on New York politics that besides the microscopic personal spite which led the head of the War Department to dig out an extract from a two-weeks'-old private letter of Colonel Roosevelt's, and publish it, together with a reprimand, plainly an after-thought, for what was not an official act, there was politics behind it. The secretary denies that assertion; but the gap already demonstrated between that functionary and the common rules of honor leaves his personal word without much weight.

"What is certain is that Colonel Roosevelt's conspicuous gallantry in the Santiago campaign and his well-known integrity, energy, and independence have caused his name to loom up prominently among the possibilities for governor of New York, where the need for an able and incorruptible governor has lately become monumental. This is gall and wormwood for Platt. That machine leader has not been left in a strong enough position by the canal exposures to be able to alienate any Republican elements. But to have a governor elected in New York who owns himself and hates jobbery would be the ruin of Platt's machine. Alger is hand in glove with Platt. They are of the same caliber of politician, to whom bravery in the field and signal service to the country are mere trivialities, and integrity and independence positive offenses. Alger has stood by Platt in the jobs which the latter has forced on the Administration, such as the envelope contract to the notorious Payn. The public can balance these facts against Alger's denial and form its own judgment as to the presence of politics in the latter's act of petty spite."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.) Pittsburg.*

Proper and Timely Rebuke.—"That Colonel Roosevelt has the highest order of physical courage is a notorious fact, and not a braver man charged up San Juan hill than he. In that famous charge he displayed the highest personal courage, but he did not display any pronounced qualities of leadership. Instead of leading his men he seized a rifle and went to fighting like a soldier in the ranks, the very last thing an officer should do. That is bravery, but it lacks a great deal of being leadership. And now Colonel Roosevelt has taken occasion to express to the Secretary of War his contempt for the American volunteers. He should now institute a quiet investigation to find out in what estimation he is held by the officers of the regular army, who know what an officer's duty is under fire, and who perform that duty.

"Secretary Alger has administered a very proper and timely rebuke to Colonel Roosevelt."—*The Herald (Ind.), Salt Lake City.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEWS OF BISMARCK.

ALL German-American papers have devoted a large amount of space to the death of Bismarck, and whole "Bismarck numbers" are no rarity. Most of the German-American editors acknowledge that they owe a debt to the Iron Chancellor, as their position in the United States would have been much less pleasant without his work. One of the few exceptions is the Socialist *New-Yorker Volks-Zeitung*, in whose editorial columns, however, praise is never accorded to any one, not even to Socialist leaders. This paper asks:

"Where on earth *is* the greatness of this man, whose most formidable internal enemy, the German Socialists, is more triumphant to-day than ever? Let those who sorrow over his parting place him on as high a pedestal as they please; coming ages and generations will give him his right position, among the petty spirits who thought they were moving while they were only moved."

Not all Socialists judge thus. The *Vorwärts*, Milwaukee, thinks he was "a man, every inch of him, not a mere talkér." The paper adds:

"When the 'new master' thought he could curb Socialism by speeches and newspaper articles, Bismarck uttered his great word: 'Socialism can not be killed by speaking or writing; but Socialism may be shot dead while you have still the power.' Well, Socialism in Germany is too wise and too well disciplined to provoke a deadly conflict. . . . The German Socialists will not belittle him. To the best of his ability he served his master, and he was a mighty figure in history."

The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, thinks only two statesmen before him exercised equal power—Richelieu and Mazarin. The bond which united Wilhelm I. and Bismarck was the same which held Louis XIII. and Richelieu to each other, *i.e.*, a great work begun and accomplished together. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"No one knew so well as he how to rouse the German spirit. It is ten years ago—February 6, 1888—since he spoke those memorable words, so humble and yet so proud: 'We Germans fear God—but nothing else in the world!' No one ever roused our self-respect as much. . . . Without a Bismarck, it would be more difficult for us to preserve the spirit of the German on American soil. His work gave us prestige and power, and as the empire stands firm, so we, too, will stand against the nativists for German ways and the knowledge peculiar to the German."

The *Morgen Journal*, New York, which is less German than the paper from which we have just quoted, but which seeks its *clientèle* chiefly among the small German-American *bourgeois*, says:

"What made Bismarck so very dear to us is that he was human, with human virtues and weaknesses. That he was a true husband to his wife for half a century; that he was a loving father and a trusty friend; that he knew how to hate well; that he smoked like a student and drank like a man; that he was, to express it with one word, a German—all this endeared him to us perhaps as much as his statesmanship."

Most of our German-American papers at this time pass discreetly over the manner in which Bismarck retired from office. A few Socialist papers with undisguised pleasure assert that the present emperor dismissed him "without warning." Some papers think the emperor ought to have followed the Chinese custom of keeping an old servant from sheer piety to his ancestor. But the majority acknowledge that there was not room enough for two such men as Wilhelm II. and Bismarck at the head of affairs. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, expresses itself on this point to the following effect:

Any saving, honest, hard-working man can run a corner grocery. But a big department-store requires more—above all, knowledge of men. The master of a big store is generally very careful, but also very liberal. He is careful in choosing the men

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to manage his business under him, he is very liberal in giving them the utmost freedom once he is satisfied with his choice. But he can not allow one of his subordinates to "run" the business altogether.

Germany is a lot of "little stores" united into one. Bismarck was the manager who brought about the unification. But Bismarck became old, and a younger man, with modern and more liberal ideas, took hold of the reins. Wilhelm II. was held responsible. He could not afford to be a puppet. Yet he could not be anything else unless he dismissed Bismarck, who would brook no power beside his own. And so, with a heavy heart, the emperor decided to send the man who had done so much to found the empire into retirement. The croakers said the empire would be wrecked. This was not only unjust to the emperor, but unjust to Bismarck as well. The determination of the emperor now has proven that the work of the Iron Chancellor is lasting. Bismarck has founded a school, and his influence will not die.

German Catholic opinion is very well represented in the following from the *Volksfreund*, Buffalo:

"For the sake of truth and justice, the Catholics are forced to witness against Bismarck, for he has lifted his mailed fist and has inflicted grievous wounds upon the Bride of the Lamb. Perhaps he acknowledged his error before his death, but the very fact that the greatest statesman of the nineteenth century dared to attack the rock of St. Peter shows the weakness of man in the presence of the Almighty. . . . Yet we German Catholics may not rejoice at his death, for he has earned for the Germans everywhere recognition and respect, if he failed to make himself beloved."

Many papers defend Bismarck against the charge of servility. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The foreigners misunderstand his epitaph ['a faithful German servant of the Kaiser Wilhelm I.']. They explain it in a way to imply that his services were for the Hohenzollerns only. In Germany people know better. He was, indeed, in the first place, an enthusiastic adherent of his king, because he knew that, with the help of the king, he could best accomplish his work of uniting Germany."

The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"Some Germans are inclined to dim his memory because he had not the same appreciation for German freedom as for German unity. We think this criticism unjust. He laid the foundation by giving universal suffrage. If the Germans split up into numberless parties and did not know how to use the weapon he provided, it is their own fault. It merely proves that another Bismarck is needed for internal politics. He will come, perhaps, under a ruler less wise than the present, one who does not know how to steer clear of exaggeration. For the present, the Germans can not do better than follow in the footsteps of the deceased statesman, defending their rights and preserving their unity."

The following are some of the most-quoted sayings of the late founder of the German empire, who held high rank as an epigrammatist:

"All we have to do is to put Germany in the saddle. She'll know how to ride."

"We must hold to the maxim *Nec pluribus impar*; we are stronger than several others together."

"Laws are only mild diseases intended to drive out worse ones."

"One of the most prevalent errors is the belief that natural intuition will teach political *dilettantes* what wise men do not understand."

"Every country has to pay for the windows its press has smashed. The bill will be presented through the dissatisfaction created in another country."

"Whoever will not obey the law, outlaws himself."

"Discipline is as necessary in the diplomatic service as in the military service."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OVEREXULTATION REGARDING EXPORT TRADE.

TO the almost uniform rejoicing of the press of the United States over the unprecedented magnitude of our foreign trade in two record-breaking years just passed (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 30, 1898, and September 4, 1897) exception is taken by *The Textile Record*, Philadelphia. That paper says:

"It might be difficult to determine just how much real warrant there is for the exultation with which in some quarters is regarded the recent extraordinary increase of exports of American manufactures. There is significance in the fact that this gain was largest in the very period in which American manufacturers suffered most from low and insufficient prices for their products. Appearances indicate that we sold much of this material abroad solely because the home market was too poor to take it, and because the manufacturers were unable to get, either at home or abroad, a price with a profit in it. Prices fell so low that we were able to meet foreign competitors in foreign markets; and the glory of that achievement was its sole reward. The statistician may find comfort in considering the figures representing these movements and transactions, but consolation for the producer will not be so readily obtained. The free-trader has been long convinced that unless a thing can be sold across the seas it can hardly be regarded as sold at all. But the American manufacturer, excepting in rare cases, knows that he is better off when the home market takes his whole product. Under ordinary circumstances it is more profitable to sell in Pittsburg than in Paris or Peking. No sane American mill-owner would mourn if his prices, readily obtained from home buyers, were so high that he could not sell a dollar's worth outside of our own boundaries. The number is small of the manufacturers who run their business for national glory and the gratification of statisticians. The purpose of the mill-owner is to procure a return for his investment and his effort; and it may be that the swift growth of our exports of manufactures really indicates that his chance of accomplishing this purpose is becoming smaller.

"Possibly the matter may be presented with some approach to exactness in such terms as these: Whenever American ingenuity permits the production of an article under such circumstances that high wages and high profits may be retained despite European competition, increase of the export of the article is advantageous to the country. Thus with sewing-machines, watches, hardware, many kinds of woodwork, and improved machinery, we have incontestible superiority, beyond any question of wages or of anything else. But this is not true of many other things. We sold much pig iron to England last year; but unless the reports are untrustworthy, we sold no little of it at a loss. Other articles thus sent to foreign markets were parted with at small profit or no profit. In these cases Americans simply enriched other countries at the expense of this country. The professional statistician and the free-trader regard the figures with joy; but the higher such figures are piled up, the heavier the loss becomes. These gentlemen tell us, however, that we must thrust our products into foreign markets because we produce in excess of home requirements. No! Did the farmers of the United States obtain for their materials reasonably good prices there is no doubt whatever that, excepting in the cases of a few industries, the demands of the domestic markets could hardly be met by running every bit of manufacturing machinery full time all the year round. The home population will take the stuff if it be provided that prices shall advance so that the producer of agricultural material may gain a fair return for his labor. At this very moment the strongest impulse felt by business is given by the wonderful rise of the price of wheat. With that price-enlargement continued all along the line, including cotton, the manufacturers of the United States, as a rule, could have afforded to regard with indifference all the markets of the outside world."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

KENTUCKY may be put down as safe for colonelization.—*The News, Dallas.*

PORTO RICO'S delegation to the next national convention will be solid for Miles for President.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

SEÑOR SAGASTA finds that Mr. McKinley's idea of peace corresponds closely to General Sherman's idea of war.—*The News, Detroit.*

PROBABLY General Miles's method of conducting the Porto Rican campaign is to send menu cards in advance of his army.—*The Banner, Nashville.*

WHAT we need in Chicago is a mayor who will jump into the river occasionally and, with the aid of a boy, rescue a few women.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THE epitaph which Bismarck prepared for himself, "A faithful German servant of Emperor William I.," is only conventionally correct. "A successful German master of Emperor William I.," would have been nearer the truth.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

THE response of the people of Porto Rico to General Miles's invasion recalls the case of the sheriff who had been deputed to serve attachment proceedings on an aged maiden lady. The sheriff went to her house and said: "I have an attachment for you." "Your attachment is reciprocated, sir," was the coy response.—*The Republican, Waterbury, Conn.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE VERSUS SCIENCE.

ULTIMATELY, the objects pursued by literature and science, respectively, are radically different, yet there is an incessant rivalry, a constant "duel" between them, tho the duel is one which inspires, fructifies, and improves both. Science aims to instruct man; literature aims to entertain and liberalize him; but neither has an exclusive sphere or special methods. There is action and reaction between them, with the result that the progress of either is reflected in the position of the other. The struggle is for supremacy, but neither can attain it and hope to preserve it for any length of time. In the long run, science has been victorious over literature, but the latter has had its compensations and revenges, and has itself enjoyed periods of domination.

With these general ideas, M. Georges Renard opens an elaborate article in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) on the true relation between science on the one hand and letters and poetry on the other. He sets forth the great and permanent benefits which each has rendered to the other. He first deals with the "happy and legitimate" influence of literature upon science, and his observations on this head may be condensed as follows:

First of all, literature has taught science a good and attractive style. Eminent men of letters (like Montesquieu, Diderot, Voltaire) treated scientific subjects with literary charm and excellence and thus rendered science popular. By teaching the scientists themselves to write lucidly and well, literature has brought science within reach of the whole world, while otherwise it would have been confined to a select few. It has thus been a grand *vulgarizer* of science, in the commendable sense of the word. It has made the most abstruse topics plain and agreeable. Scientific works aim to be literary, and a sort of automatic division of labor has been brought about. "Science confines herself more and more to statements of facts, general or specific, to tracing relations between cause and effect, to analyzing texts, documents, phenomena, while literature concerns itself with arrangement, proportion, and style."

The second of the signal services rendered by literature to science consists in widening horizons, paving the paths and indicating directions of advance. In "pure" science such help is rare, altho even there imagination has sometimes forestalled science in fertile ideas. Great inventions—the phonograph, the submarine vessel, etc.—have more than once been foreshadowed by literary men. Chiefly, however, the service named has been performed in the sphere of the politico-social sciences. Poets and romancers have penetrated verities which scientists have subsequently laboriously developed and established. Literary men have divined historical facts which scholars, thus guided, have discovered and brought to light. What is this anticipation of truth by the inventive and poetical faculties but a reaction of the literary spirit against the timidities and dogmatic prohibitions of the scientific spirit? Chimerical, Utopian, such literary ventures may be, but they are a legitimate and wholesome protest against the limitations of excessive prudence and overestimation of scientific knowledge.

After pointing out additional minor services, M. Renard turns to the action of science upon literature. He finds this to have been varied and manifold. Science has so far dominated modern thought. It has shown all literary and intellectual workers how to penetrate to the core of things and look for realities behind appearances. Historical literature has been especially affected by the scientific spirit. We find no more arbitrary conjectures, assumption of providential interposition, groundless speculation; testimony is examined with care and evidence is pondered and analyzed. Criticism has become exact; instead of personal taste, we have definite standards of merit. Philosophy is no longer metaphysical word-juggling; it is based on trustworthy data. Even the drama has been influenced, at least externally, while the novel has been radically transformed.

How has science affected poetry, the product of imagination *par excellence?* M. Renard next asks. It is usually supposed, he says, that poetry has suffered disastrously from the tyranny of science, since the latter destroys the attraction of the mysterious and dispels the illusions and mirages of mankind. Myths, legends, and fairy tales have been banished by science, and the poet is supposed to be left without a field for the free exercise of his fancy. To this M. Renard replies:

"In point of fact, imagination is as essential a faculty as reason. Not only has poetry preserved inviolably her domain, but it has drawn from science itself new elements of life and inspiration. Our conceptions of life, nature, humanity, and history are grander and more majestic; the generalizations of science are themselves transfigured poetry. . . . . .

"Let no one fear the disappearance of that mystery, that penumbra, which dreamers and admirers of the old poetry hold so dear. If we see a little farther ahead to-day, we yet do not see all, and never shall see all. There is, in the words of Montaigne, the ignorance of A B C, elementary ignorance, and the ignorance of learning. Science starts from the former and runs up in the end against the latter. The origin and ultimate of things are still impenetrable to human sight, and there will remain an open field to the visions, reveries, and intuitions of the poets."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL AND A BEAUTIFUL VIOLIN.

"A BEAUTIFUL girl playing on a beautiful violin is the most beautiful thing in the world—*bien entendu* that the beautiful girl is full of genius and sensibility."

Thus the Rev. R. H. Haweis begins a rapturous article in *The Contemporary Review* (July), an article that fills one's soul with longing to gaze upon the entrancing sight referred to. He speaks of the destruction of late years of the barriers which, "in spite of St. Cecilia and the angels," warned off women from violins. Now "it is a common sight in London to see maidens of all ages with fiddles of all sizes," and "no ladies' seminary is now complete without the violin tutor." Then the reverend author of "Music and Morals," etc., sweeps us into ecstasy as follows:

"Of course, the advantages to a girl of performing on the violin are obvious. If she sings, she may lose her voice, and if she has not got one she can't sing. If she plays the piano, no one will cease talking, in England at least; no, not even if she plays divinely; and then she can not be well seen at the piano. But if she holds a violin she is at once isolated. In our overcrowded female population isolation is everything. To be picked or to pick yourself out of the crowd, to command the undivided attention of the room, to have your innings, and to have it all to yourself under the most advantageous, the most fascinating circumstances, that is a great point. A girl may go to a dozen 'at homes' and parties, but there are dozens more girls there along with her, and she is but one in the dozen. But let her suddenly appear with her violin, and she gets her opportunity. She is perfectly seen as she stands at ease. If she plays at night, her arms and shoulders are bare, her head, with its artistically dressed hair, set off with a rose or diamond comb, falls into a natural and fetching pose, just a little on one side, her cheek leans lovingly upon the smooth surface of her glowing Cremona, and is set off at once by its somber orange or gold red varnish. Every motion of both her well-rounded arms is expressive; every attitude, if she plays really well and knows how to hold her instrument, *must* be graceful—displaying her flexible wrists, arms, and shoulders to the best advantage. Expression, pathos, passion, sweetness, tenderness, vigor, aspiration, ecstasy, delicious imaginative wo, all sweep over her countenance like swift cloud shadows that chase each other on a summer's day over the wide uplands or sunny cornfields. She reveals herself without self consciousness, for she claims the *virtuoso's* privilege of being lost in her art. She charms by her spontaneity, her enthusiasm is infectious; see, her eyes are now half closed in dreamy languor, but presently they flash forth like beacon fires, and then on a sudden seem to fill with tears that glisten in her long dark lashes and forget to fall. The congealed girl is melted by the very essence of her divine art.

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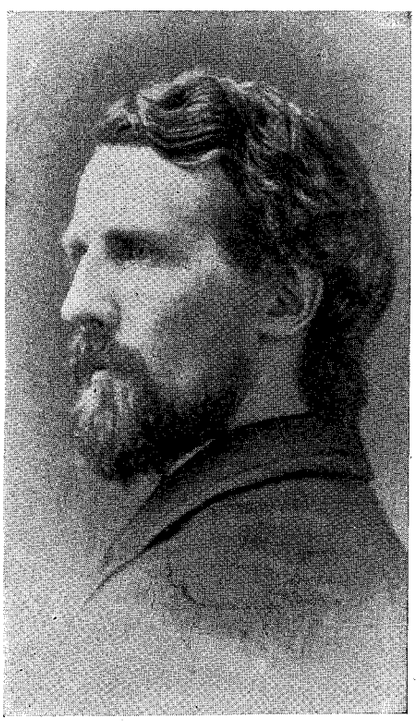
The silent maiden finds a frank and fearless tongue more eloquent than her own. Her emotional consciousness, which lay buried in the depths of her virginal nature, is suddenly brought up to the surface; it pervades the whole of her tingling frame, and her soul, a moment before apparently so cold and pallid, like a piece of Labrador spar when set at a particular angle, gives off beautiful and iridescent tints.

"It is indeed strange that woman should have had to wait until the last quarter of the Victorian era before her claims to the violin were fully recognized, when a moment's reflection will show how perfectly adapted the instrument is to her whole constitution, and how exquisitely fitted she is to manipulate its anointed fabric and call forth the secrets of its mysterious soul. Her sensitive hand seems made to clasp its smooth and taper neck. How gracefully and expressively do her white, rosy-tipped fingers spread themselves upon the black finger-board, now pressing down close and tight, now hovering over the vibrating chords. With what swiftness of command does her bow attack, caress, or dally with the willing strings; how comfortably and fondly does the Cremona nestle under her little chin, close above her throbbing heart, as tho listening fondly to the whispering rustle of those tender beats before transmuting their message into mystic sound. At last, at last! she has found a vehicle worthy of her subtle or passionate, but too long imprisoned, emotions; all those vague day-dreams, those quick returns upon self, those shy reticences which yearn for an ear that can not be found, those confidences which will be revealed through her violin, but never betrayed, that suffocation of feeling that finds no relief until it is suddenly seized, explored, embraced, and lifted away upon those tidal waves of ineffable melody, the spiritual counterpart of herself, the ministers of her agony and of her delight, the interpreter of things which 'words are powerless to express, and leave them still unsaid in part, or say them in too great excess!'

"Yes, surely the violin is made for woman, and woman is made for the violin."

SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF AN AMERICAN SCULPTOR.

AN effort is being made to collect for the Metropolitan Museum of Arts (New York) a complete collection of the bronzes and the original works of the eminent American sculptor, John Rogers. In these days of intensified patriotism, Mr. Rogers's thoroughly American work, and especially his war groups, appeals with revived interest to the country, and Miss Gertrude F. Lynch gives us (in *Ev'ry Month*) an appreciative sketch of the now retired artist.

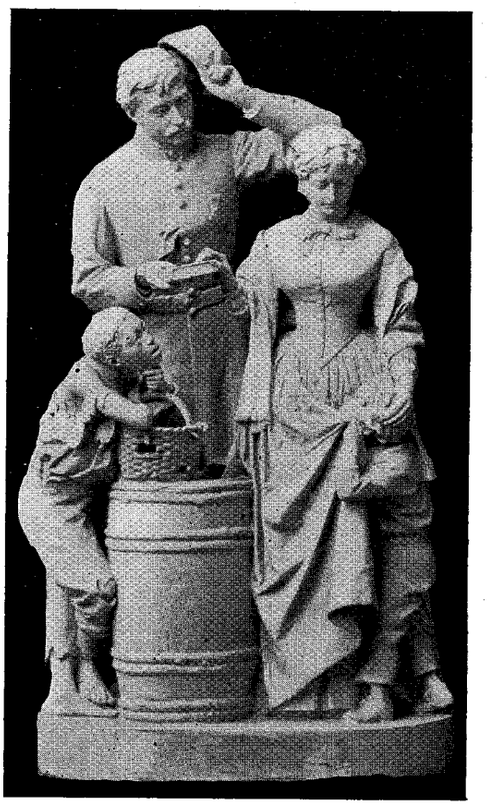


JOHN ROGERS.
Courtesy of *Ev'ry Month.*

His first artistic success was the group "Checkers at the Farm," which was modeled for a Chicago fair. Its Americanism attracted instant attention. Miss Lynch writes:

"It was about this time gelatin molds were invented, and the casting in these molds was carried to such perfection that Rogers was able to reproduce his work accurately and with little cost. He started in a small way in New York with but one Italian workman who did his casting, and who stayed with him until his retirement from active life.

"Particular attention has always been paid to strength in these plaster groups. In some instances the more exposed and delicate parts are made entirely of metal, which is colored uniformly with the Rogersite composition, while an iron framework gives strength internally to all the parts.



TAKING THE OATH."
Courtesy of *Ev'ry Month.*

"From the production of 'Checkers at the Farm' to his latest group, 'The Football Players,' Rogers produced about fifty pieces. They may be classified as the War Groups, Scenes from Song and Story, and Scenes from Folk-lore.

"The recent interest in everything martial has caused a renewed demand for the War Groups, which are destined to enjoy an aftermath of well-deserved glory. These groups include 'The Picket Guard,' 'Taking the Oath'—which Mr. Rogers is said to consider his best piece of work—'The Home Guard,' 'One More Shot,' 'Union Refugees,' 'The Camp Fire,' and 'The Returned Volunteer.' Not only are these groups of value historically, but they have received from men of eminence all over the country unstinted words of praise.

"Among his single pieces are to be found many portraits, those of Beecher, Lincoln, and Grant being the most noteworthy.

"Edwin Booth sat as model for his Shakespearian work and Joe Jefferson for his *Rip Winkle* series and as *Fighting Bob* from the 'Rivals.' His facial expression in these figures is particularly felicitous and the likenesses to Booth and Jefferson admirable."

It is regretted that Mr. Rogers did not turn a part of his attention to the Revolutionary period, for then we should have had a fairly complete history of the country in bronze and plaster. Miss Lynch, speaking more particularly of him as an artist, says:

"John Rogers has done a great deal for American art. He has not attempted to imitate. There is no trace of the slavish copier in his work. He represents the life and the people he knew, and it is to the people he owes his popularity. He has lived the life of a self-respecting, self-made, straightforward man, and his art shows his order of living. He has been severely criticized by the captious who know and praise only the work which follows the schools and plans laid down by the authorities of Paris and Rome.

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but the great mass of his fellow artists award him the highest meed of admiration for his originality of talent, his varied and graphic conceptions, his purity of sentiment, and his fidelity to his ideals. To quote *The Art Arena:* 'He stands alone in his chosen field, a genuine production of our soil, enlivening the fancy, kindling patriotism, and warming the affections by his lovely and well-balanced groups in plaster and bronze.'

"At the Columbian exhibition the sculptor exhibited an heroic statue of Lincoln, which the critic, William H. Goodyear, in his 'Renaissance and Modern Art,' speaks of as a 'serious and important work of the first class.' Another one of his larger works, standing before the City Hall, in Philadelphia, is the statue of General Reynolds, which exhibits the most marvelous knowledge of the anatomy of the horse, as does 'The Headless Horseman and Ichabod Crane,' a piece which has never been in public exhibition. Before attempting the construction of the horse, Rogers studied its anatomy a whole year, and his work shows this painstaking care. Another one of his large groups exhibited in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is 'John Eliot and the Indians.'

"It may be urged that the Rogers groups are usually seen in unattractive and inartistic surroundings; that they have become synonymous with hair-cloth furniture and parlors stiff and formal; but as a matter of fact this argument is the strongest plea for their existence; and John Rogers should be proud of the fact that he has brought an artistic impulse into thousands of homes that would otherwise have been without the one spot that stood for sentiment and emotion."

KIPLING'S THEORY OF SHAKESPEARE'S "TEMPEST."

MR. KIPLING has turned Shakespearian commentator. Recently a writer in the London *Spectator* expressed the opinion that the vision of the enchanted island in "The Tempest" was woven entirely out of imagination, there being, in Shakespeare's world, no corresponding reality. Kipling writes to controvert this theory. He has seen in Bermuda, about two miles from Hamilton, a place which fits closely Act II., Scene 2, and describes it as follows:

"A bare beach with the wind singing through the scrub at the land's edge, a gap in the reefs wide enough for Stephano's butt of sack, and (these eyes have seen it) a cave in the coral within easy reach of the tide whereto such a butt might be conveniently rolled ('My cellar is in a rock by the seaside where my wine is hid'). There is no other cave for some two miles. 'Here's neither bush nor shrub'; one is exposed to the wrath of 'yond same black cloud,' and here the currents stand wreckage. It was so well done that after three hundred years a stray tripper and no Shakespearian scholar recognized in a flash that old first set of all."

But how did Shakespeare get a description of the place? Mr. Kipling's theory is that he got it from a sailor, and tells how this was probably done. Some shipwrecked mariner may have been in one of the audiences of Shakespeare's theater. Passing here and there among the people, the dramatist may have caught snatches of the mariner's story of shipwreck, and, his curiosity aroused, he may have plied the man with drink to get fuller details. At first the hypothetical mariner offered only topographical details. Mr. Kipling then continues his supposititious story as follows:

"Up to this point the manager [Shakespeare] has gained little except some suggestions for an opening scene, and some notion of an uncanny island. The mariner (one can not believe that Shakespeare was mean in these little things) is dipping to a deeper drunkenness. Suddenly he launches into a preposterous tale of himself and his fellows, flung ashore, separated from their officers, horribly afraid of the devil-haunted beach of noises, with their heads full of the fumes of broached liquor. One castaway was found hiding under the ribs of a dead whale which smelt abominably. They hauled him out by the legs—he mistook them for imps—and gave him drink. And now, discipline being melted, they would strike out for themselves, defy their officers, and take possession of the island. The narrator's mates in this enterprise were probably described as fools. He was the only sober man in the company.

"So they went inland, faring badly as they staggered up and down this pestilent country. They were pricked with palmettoes, and the cedar branches rasped their faces. Then they found and stole some of their officers' clothes, which were hanging up to dry. But presently they fell into a swamp, and, what was worse, into the hands of their officers; and the great expedition ended in muck and mire. Truly an island bewitched. Else why their cramps and sickness? Sack never made a man more than reasonably drunk. He was prepared to answer for unlimited sack; but what befell his stomach and head was the purest magic that honest man ever met.

"A drunken sailor of to-day wandering about Bermuda would probably sympathize with him; and to-day, as then, if one takes the easiest inland road from Trinculo's beach near Hamilton, the path that a drunken man would infallibly follow, it ends abruptly in swamp. The one point that our mariner did not dwell upon was that he and the others were suffering from acute alcoholism combined with the effects of nerve-shattering peril and exposure. Hence the magic. That a wizard should control such an island was demanded by the beliefs of all seafarers of that date."

The London *Academy* reprints Mr. Kipling's communication, thinks the theory advanced therein "is plausible, almost convincing," and calls Kipling "the latest and most entertaining of Shakespearian commentators." The theory has called forth quite a number of letters in both *The Spectator* and *The Academy*.

MRS. WARD'S NEW ANTI-CATHOLIC NOVEL.

IN her latest novel, "Helbeck of Bannisdale," Mrs. Humphry Ward takes up arms against the Roman Catholic Church, and, in the opinion of the London *Christian World* (Protestant), deals "Rome" a more effective blow than any she has received "in the purely literary sphere" since the days of Pascal. On this point, however—the effectiveness of the blow—there will be sharp division of opinion, and we find the critic of *The Literary World* (Boston) actually suggesting that the Catholic propaganda might do well to assist in circulating the book!

As a work of literary art the novel is highly commended, tho it seems to be the general opinion that the story possesses less dramatic power than "Robert Elsmere," and that the religious problem is too constantly and depressingly present. The plot of the story is briefly sketched as follows in *The Independent:*

"The hero, Helbeck, is a man in early middle life, somewhat romantically pictured as a Catholic zealot, living on an old estate in England. He is a bachelor growing gray, and his whole life is concentrated upon advancing the interests of his church. Indeed, he is slowly but surely consuming his estate, even selling off piecemeal his household furniture, pictures, everything, to build and equip chapels and to strengthen the influence of his Jesuit brotherhood. The heroine, who is the step-daughter of Helbeck's sister, comes to his house with her invalid mother at the opening of the story.

"The man and the girl of course fall in love; but she has been reared by an agnostic father and regards Helbeck's religious enthusiasm with aversion. So the story's interest arises out of the play of passion between them, a passion against which Helbeck's churchly connections lift up an impassable barrier, so long as the girl remains unconverted. They become engaged; she tries to overcome her antagonism to the church, and especially to his peculiar religious zeal; but in the end she fails, and commits suicide by drowning."

Of Mrs. Ward's literary workmanship *The Independent* speaks as follows:

"Mrs. Ward's style is at its best clear, fluent, suggestive of unlimited reserve, yet ample, stately, and almost luxuriant, a style not often met with in novels. It is pleasant to find Mrs. Ward dealing so freely and so effectively with landscape in a story which needs all the freshness that nature can afford. After

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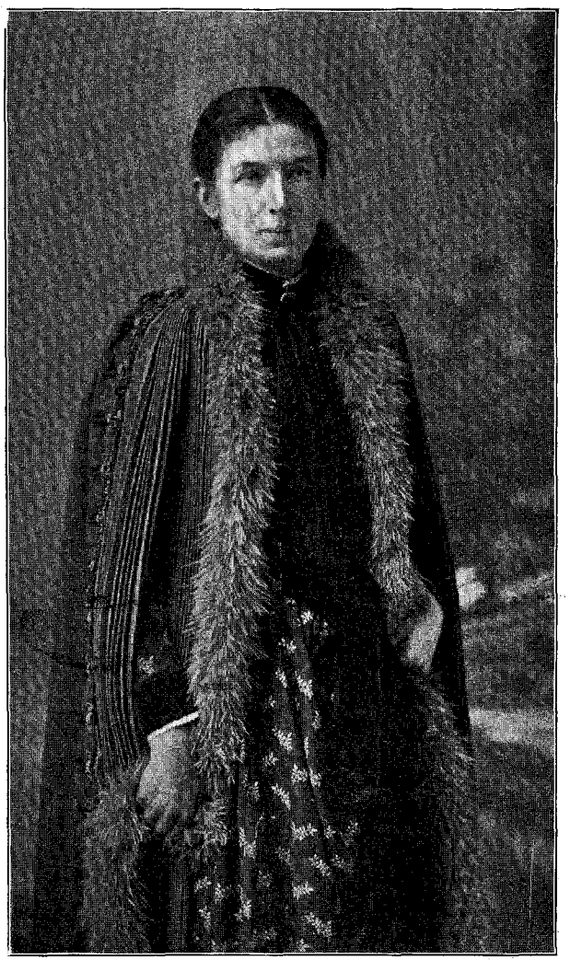
all, however, it is a morbid, unwholesome, depressing novel. From the beginning hopelessness prevails; we read on to the end knowing that failure must come. When it does come, we wonder what is the good of such a fiction.

"Regarded exclusively as a piece of literary art, 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' fills a large measure of success. It would be hard to imagine a clearer, stronger picture of what Mrs. Ward had in mind. It is a soulless piece of work, cold as marble, chiseled almost to perfection; and despite the certain foreknowledge we have all along of an inevitable falling to pieces in the end, we read on with a sort of protesting fascination. What we feel at



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

last is regret that Mrs. Ward can not escape from what she evidently regards as her artistic mission. Stripped of all glamour, this story is wholly ugly in its spirit and substance. The chief characters stand out as types of almost grotesque unhappiness; and we are not to be tricked into believing that a little bit of genuine human nature could not easily cast aside the entire hindrance to a healthful life."

A reviewer in *The Critic* also finds disappointment in the book:

"As a novel 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' falls short because the problem submerges the individual, not indeed because the individual is not vividly conceived and strongly and tenderly drawn, but because the problem, involving as it does the past of the race and the future, the long course of history and more of prophecy than has yet been uttered, is more exciting, more appealing than any single life or lives can be. The problem is felt ever present behind the person as a symbolist's meaning is apprehended behind its veil of woven words. This result is not intended by the writer, who makes an obvious effort to prevent it. The impersonal, abstract side of the relations between Helbeck and Laura is never dwelt upon, is, indeed, kept out of sight so far as the mere text is concerned. There is no long explanation, no sermonizing, next to no comment by the writer on the moods and actions of her creatures. They live an independent life. The part of chorus is once or twice very briefly played by Dr. Friedland, but in general the story explains itself. Yet in spite of this excellence of method and in spite of the warm humanity of the characters, the human interest is somehow overborne, and the book lacks just that touch of appealing reality with which Mrs. Ward elsewhere enlists the entire sympathy and affection of the reader. Simply as a stimulant to thought, however, it is the strongest book she has ever written, and that chiefly because of what she leaves unsaid."

The Literary World dwells almost wholly upon the religious aspect of the book. It says:

"Her [Mrs. Ward's] motive is to depict what she considers the foolish superstition and medieval tyranny over conscience and conduct of the Papists on the one hand, and the narrow, hard, unlovely bigotry of Protestantism and Dissent on the other, leaving the figure of what poses for a high-minded, large-hearted, free-moving agnosticism of the Matthew Arnold type mounted severe and beautiful upon its pedestal for the admiration of a religiously perplexed and questioning world.

"If we mistake not, Mrs. Ward has failed in her object. Her Roman Catholic readers will secretly exult over her book, claiming that she has builded better than she knew. . . . . .

"The story is solemn, sad, and impressive. It is built upon an intelligent and artistic plan, written with a force and elegance that command attention and insure respect, and engages the mind with lofty themes, some of them the loftiest that can be reached. Its appeal is to thoughtful and earnest readers, some of whom will think it sounds like a homily on the text, 'What must I do to be saved?' And the curious thing about it is, as we have intimated above, that, if we are not mistaken, not a few readers will find themselves yearning to accept Alan Helbeck's answer to the question rather than Mrs. Ward's. In spite of herself, Mrs. Ward has produced a book which the propaganda might well assist in circulating, for the personality of Alan Helbeck and his part in Laura Fountain's life quite outweigh the influence of the sycophantic Jesuits by whom he is surrounded."

Another disappointed critic writes in *The Evening Post* (New York). He censures the choice of subject as one for which the first keen relish abated in the reign of Elizabeth, and condemns the portraiture of Helbeck as that of a character that would have been exceptional, rather than typical, among English Catholic laymen even in the Middle Ages.

The best critical opinion in England is yet to express itself on the book. Mr. W. T. Stead, however, in his *Review of Reviews* (July), thinks that the *denouement*—the suicide of the heroine—"can hardly be regarded as tending to vindicate any doctrine unless it be that of the moral disorder of the universe," and he is not, therefore, disposed to believe that Catholics will have any reason to regret the way in which Mrs. Ward has posed the question.

How Sienkiewicz Works.—How does the author of "Quo Vadis" make a book? Jeremiah Curtin, the American translator of the Polish novelist's works, tells us in the following paragraph, which we take from *The St. James's Gazette:*

"He works out a detailed plan, and writes it down carefully. He fixes this in his head, and lets it 'seethe and ferment' there, as he says. When ready to begin work, he divides his time, not into days, but weeks. During the first week he produces a certain amount, the second week a similar amount, and so on, week after week. He writes without correction, and never copies, producing just one manuscript—the one which he sends to the printer. Each week's work continues that of the preceding week. Tho the plan of the book is elaborated carefully in advance, this plan is not followed strictly; from the 'seething and fermenting' in his head changes are suggested to the author, and he makes them. He has no secretary, amanuensis, copyist, or assistant. To write such books as he does without copying or correcting, to create works like the trilogy and 'Quo Vadis?' by a series of efforts, each one of which gives a finished part, and each part

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being a seamless and flawless continuation of the preceding, till the last, together with all the others, forms a complete, unbroken whole, is perhaps the most amazing *tour de force* in literary experience. Sienkiewicz employs no man or woman to help him. He makes all literary researches himself; visits and studies the places which he needs to see; and when writing in Switzerland, Italy, France, or other countries, takes with him all the books he requires, and shuts himself in with them during working hours, which for him are from 8 or 9 till lunch at 1 o'clock, and then a couple of hours later on. He never writes after dinner in the evening, and has so ordered his 'works and days' that he needs no assistance. Sienkiewicz has studied various literatures extensively. He began to read novels in boyhood. He read them in school and out, and during his career in the gymnasium and university."

GEORG MORITZ EBERS, NOVELIST AND EGYPTOLOGIST.

TO breathe life into the dry bones of Egyptology by writing novels with ancient Egyptian characters, is an accomplishment more admired than imitated. Few novelists care to be archeologists, and still fewer archeologists could be novelists if they tried. Georg Moritz Ebers, whose death was announced

GEORG MORITZ EBERS.

a few days ago, was at once a novelist of recognized merit, and an Egyptologist of very high rank. He is compared with Sir Walter Scott and with Felix Dahn. The latter, a German university professor, like Ebers, also possesses the rare combination of imaginative power and love of research, and is doing for ancient Germany what Ebers has done for ancient Egypt.

The story of his first book, "An Egyptian Princess" ("Eine aegyptische Koenigstochter"), which still remains his most popular book, is related as follows by *The Saturday Review*, London:

"Determined, with the peculiarly characteristic German tendency toward special branches of knowledge, to devote himself to the study of Egyptology, Dr. Ebers had the good fortune as a young man to be placed under the guidance of the great Lepsius. His course of study, mapped out for him by the latter with the broadest latitude as regards kindred sciences, led to the aggregation of an immense number of valuable facts connected with Asiatic history, especially as regards the twenty-sixth dynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt and the fall of the kingdom through the Persian invasion under Cambyses. Dr. Ebers felt that this rich material was well adapted for the construction of a history of that critical period, and straightway applied himself to the task. But as he progressed in the work it was borne in upon him more and more that the subject was far more suitable for epic or dramatic treatment than to stand the critical test of historical exactitude. Instead of a dry chronicle he therefore wrote the romance which made his fame, and carried the bulky MS. in considerable trepidation to his master Lepsius. It was received with scientific scorn, and the fear expressed that Dr. Ebers would seriously compromise his academic reputation by such a piece of folly. But after reading the book Lepsius changed his opinion. He pronounced it to be a learned work worthy of being published, and of absorbing interest; but he thought it too erudite for the general reader and advised a careful reconstruction. Ebers had the good sense to perceive the truth of the criticism, and the story was thoroughly revised before it was issued in its present form."

The main events of Ebers's life may be told as follows:

He was born March 1, 1837, in Berlin, his father, a banker, dying before his birth. He had the remarkably good fortune to live in the same house with the brothers Grimm, the great grammarians and masters of German folk-lore, and the bent of his mind may have been partly due to their influence. In 1856 young Ebers matriculated at Göttingen, but an attack of paralysis soon compelled him to leave. In 1859 he had recovered sufficiently to attend the University of Berlin, where he devoted himself to Egyptian languages and paleontology. His course at Berlin and subsequent researches in the great European museums brought him into such prominence that in 1865 he was made a lecturer at the University of Jena, and three years later was given the chair of Egyptian languages and archeology. In 1869–70 he made extensive researches in Egypt and other North African countries, and in the latter year his talents were recognized by the University of Leipsic, which made him professor of Egyptology. In 1872–73 he again visited Egypt, but in 1876 his explorations and active university work were interrupted by a second attack of paralysis. His retirement from active life gave him more opportunity for literary composition, however, and he became a prolific writer. He resigned his professorship, on account of his ill-health, in 1889. Paralysis held him a prisoner till his death at his villa, near Munich, on August 8.

Ebers wrote, in all, sixteen historical novels, many learned treatises, fairy tales, biographies, two great works of reference on Egypt and Palestine, and some verse. His principal novels, with their dates, are as follows:

"An Egyptian Princess," 1864; "Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt," 1877; "Homo Sum," 1878; "The Sisters," 1880; "The Emperor," "The Burgomaster's Wife," 1881; "Only a Word," 1883; "Serapis," 1885; "Cleopatra," 1894; "In the Fire of the Forge," 1895; "In the Blue Pike," 1896; "Barbara Blomberg," 1897; "Arachne," 1898.

His principal works other than of fiction are as follows:

"Through Goshen to Sinai," 1872; "Egypt, Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque," 1878; "Palestine, Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque," 1881; "Lorenz Alma-Tadema; his Life and Work," 1886; "Story of My Life," 1893.

Ebers also discovered a papyrus, one of the best in existence, which is thus described by the Springfield *Republican:*

"He added greatly to his reputation as a scholar by his discovery of the Ebers papyrus, the second in extent and the first in preservation of all the Egyptian handwritings known to us. This manuscript of the 16th century B.C. is described by himself in his treatise (published in 1873) as a 'Hieratic Manual of Egyptian Medicine,' and is, in fact, a complete system of medical practise in that distant day, while it casts a remarkable light on the language and culture of the ancient Egyptians. Dr. Ebers also discovered the important biographical inscription of the 'Amen em Neb'; which, by the way, is brought effectively into one of his historical novels."

His last work, "Arachne," is just now being reviewed in the American and English critical journals.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RECENT PROGRESS IN ASTRONOMY.

THE progress of astronomy during the year 1897 is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 23) by M. L. Barré. His review has the eminently French fault of laying undue stress on the work of his fellow countrymen, but otherwise it is just and as complete as is consistent with its brevity. M. Barré begins with the sun, and notes that the belief that sun-spots are depressions in the solar surface, which has been held since 1769, altho combated by such authorities as the Herschells, Secchi, Faye, and Young, has now, as he thinks, been seriously shaken, owing to observations made during 1897. He also notes the demonstration by Sir William Huggins of the existence of calcium in the sun, in a state of great rarefaction, and some recent slight corrections in the numerical value of the solar distance. He then goes on to speak of that interesting subject, the "variation of latitudes," which he treats as follows:

"The learned researches of Professor Chandler seem to show that the axis of the earth moves in the interior of the globe, and that the North Pole describes in one year of 365 days an ellipse having a major axis of 30″ and a minor axis of 8″, the former coinciding with the meridian 43° east of Paris.

"M. Gonnessiat, of the Lyons observatory, has studied this difficult and interesting question for about twelve years. He has presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir entitled 'Researches on the Law of the Variations of Latitude,' of which the following is a short extract:

"'The object of M. Gonnessiat's researches was to verify and complete Chandler's law, according to which the variations of latitude are composed of two oscillations, one with a period of 14 months and the other annual. The phase of these oscillations depends on the longitude of the place of observation; they imply a revolution of the terrestrial pole, taking place from west to east. The author's calculations confirm the reality of these two terms . . . but he adds to Chandler's formula two new terms of longer period, the first one of 20 months and the second of 9 years 3 months; and this last oscillation takes place from east to west.'"

Of recent work on the planets M. Barré speaks as follows:

"Because of the very great difficulties of measurement, the question of the period of axial rotation of the interior planets Mercury and Venus is far from being settled. Some astronomers, among whom is M. Leo Brenner, find that this revolution is just what the astronomers of the last century thought, namely, 24 hours 5 minutes and 23 hours 21 minutes, altho others agree with M. Schiaparelli (1890) in the belief that these rotations are of the same duration as the revolutions of the planets around the sun, or about 88 and 225 days respectively.

"The nature of the canals of Mars continues to elicit floods of ink and to cause the sharpest discussion. Some go so far as to say that their doubling is probably an effect of retinal fatigue, which produces in certain circumstances a doubling of objects, or even that it results from imperfect focussing.

"The new asteroids for 1897 are few; only seven were discovered, of which six were found by our compatriot Charlois of the Nice observatory. All these discoveries were made by photography. These minor planets now number 432. . . . . .

"Five new divisions of the rings of Saturn have been noted. . . . These are very fine and difficult to see. Father Foulkes has observed in the dark interior ring a notable increase of opacity.

"Uranus has been made the object of special study by M. Leo Brenner, who has succeeded in determining its period of rotation at about 8 hours 27 minutes.

"As to Neptune, its great distance still prevents us from finding out with certainty the condition of its surface and the duration of its rotation.

"Comets have been few this year. A new one was discovered on October 16 by Mr. Perrine at Lick observatory, who also rediscovered on June 28 the periodic comet of D'Arrest."

We close by quoting M. Barré's remarks on the development of astronomical photography:

"The applications of photography to astronomy increase in importance daily and contribute much to recent successes.

"Messrs. Loewy and Puiseux continue to prepare new sheets for the magnificent lunar atlas of the Paris observatory; they have been imitated by the astronomers of the Lick observatory. M. Weinek, the author of learned studies of the lunar negatives, proposes to publish a splendid reproduction of the surface of our satellite, representing its diameter on a scale of more than three yards—a proportion much greater than that of Schmidt, who nevertheless took 35 years to finish his important map. . . . M. Isaac Robert continues his fine series of nebulæ and star-clusters.

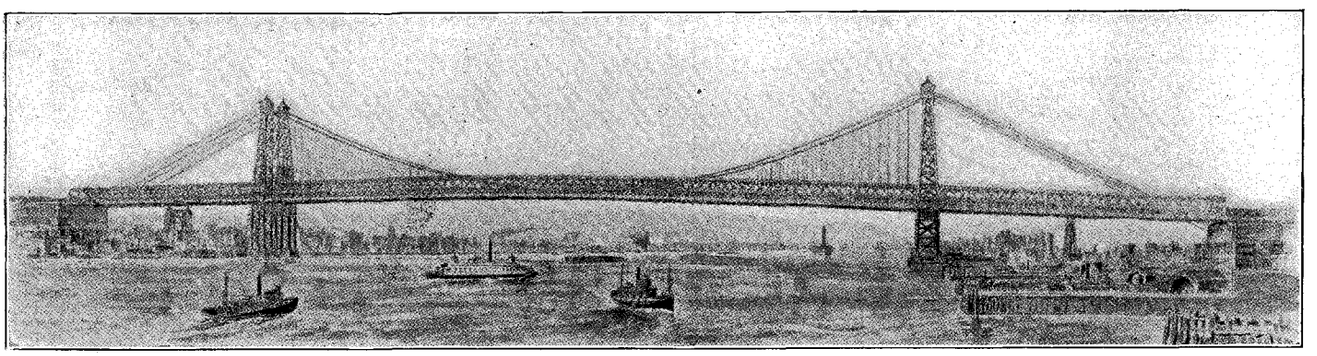
"The work of charting the entire heavens is making good progress. Messrs. Paul and Prosper Heny, at the Observatory of Paris, hope to finish in 1900 the reproduction of that particular portion of the work that has been entrusted to them."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

IN view of the recent reports, exaggerated tho they doubtless have been, of injury to the Brooklyn Bridge by overloading, it is pleasant to realize that the East River will soon be spanned by another great suspension bridge, which will dispute with its sister the honor of being the finest in the world. The following illustration and brief description are from *The Engineering News* (New York, August 4):

"We show herewith a perspective view of the new East River Bridge, now under construction between New York and Brooklyn, which we have had engraved from a water-color drawing made for the new East River Bridge Commission by Mr. C. W. Reinhardt, chief draftsman of *The Engineering News*. Only a few of the leading dimensions of the completed structure will be given here. These are as follows:

	Feet.
Length between terminals	7,200
Width, out to out	118
Minimum height at pier-head lines	117
Minimum height at center of span	135
Height of masonry in tower foundations above mean high water	20
Height of center of cables at top of towers above mean high water	335
Width of carriageways, each	18
Width of two footwalks, each	12
Width of four trolley-car tracks, c. to c	10
Width of two elevated railway tracks, c. to c	12
Distance apart of stiffening trusses, c. to c	72



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.
L. L. Buck, M. Am. Soc. C. E., Chief Engineer.

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"The towers above the masonry and the entire suspended structure, except the flooring, will be of steel. The four suspension cables will each be 17½ inches in diameter.

"As most of our readers will remember, Mr. L. L. Buck, M. Am. Soc. C. E., is engineer-in-chief of the new bridge, and Mr. O. F. Nichols, M. Am. Soc. C. E., is his principal assistant. Work is now in progress upon the tower foundations and the anchorages, and bids have been received for constructing the towers and end spans, but contracts have not been awarded."

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

THE statement of Dr. Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, that he has become a convert to the view that malarial germs are introduced into the human body by mosquitoes has been made the basis of numerous articles in the daily papers, assuming that this theory is new, and that it originated with Dr. Koch. Readers of THE DIGEST will remember that it was fully discussed several years ago, and we now learn from an editorial in *The Medical Record* (July 30) that the hypothesis is still older than that. Says *The Record:*

"The theory that certain diseases may be conveyed by means of insects is not a new one. Linnæus was among the first to make the suggestion, altho his views in this respect gained no foothold. Dr. Drake and Sir Henry Holland also drew attention to its probability. Latterly many investigators have endeavored to show that the mosquito is indirectly instrumental in the production of many diseases, and especially in that of malaria. Dr. Charles Finlay, of Havana, in 1881, submitted some papers to L'Académie Royale des Sciences Médicales in Belgium, tending to prove that the mosquito under certain conditions may act as the transmitter of yellow fever, and has repeatedly since that time written in support of this belief.

"Quite recently Dr. Patrick Manson, who for many years has held the belief that the mosquito may 'act as the intermediary host of filaria sanguinis hominis,' has stated his opinion that the mosquito plays the part of the extracorporeal host of the *plasmodium malariæ*. Koch, who has just returned from East Africa, where he has been studying the clinical and etiological aspects of malaria under peculiarly favorable circumstances, is in agreement with these views. He bases this agreement on the ground that mosquitoes are always prevalent wherever malaria prevails, and he mentions one locality in which, mosquitoes being absent, there is no malaria, altho the conditions are otherwise favorable to its production. Bignami last year published a paper in which almost identical conclusions were drawn. Referring to the observations of Smith and Kilborne, he drew attention to an example of a disease of the blood due to an intracorpuscular parasite and inoculated into cattle by a suctorial insect, and went on to say: 'Malaria behaves itself with regard to man as if the malarial germs were inoculated by mosquitoes.' As long ago as 1893 Marchiafava repeatedly asserted in private his belief in this mode of transmission of malaria, but he did not publish this view as what he regarded as a positive demonstration was wanting. Now, however, the contention that the malarial poison is disseminated by the mosquito is supported by facts which are practically as convincing as those which can be adduced in favor of any other theory as to its cause. The question as to how the fever is contracted is a most important one, for, once it is solved, the way will be paved for a rational prophylaxis of malaria."

Determination of Sex.—The experiments and theories of Dr. Leopold Schenck, of Vienna, about which the daily papers told us so much a few months ago, have now been given publicity in a book, of which an English translation has just appeared in this country. The included matter is largely technical and can not be quoted directly; but, as might be expected, Dr. Schenck's claims are very modest indeed, compared with the exaggerated newspaper reports. His view is that in a normal state of things the number of boys and girls in a family should be approximately equal. When this is not so, something is evidently wrong. In cases where the number of girls is larger than is natural, he believes that by regulating the diet of the mother in accordance with his experiments, he can turn the scale in favor of the boys, and he gives physiological reasons that uphold his belief theoretically, as well as actual cases of treatment that give it practical support. The sex of a child, he believes, is determined by the "sexual superiority," as he calls it, of one or the other parent, the sex being that of the inferior parent, according to the law of "cross-heredity of sex." Thus, he concludes, to quote the closing paragraph of his book: "If a woman be dieted according to our method, she can reach a stage in which she becomes sexually superior to the man, and her offspring will then be male."

A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

A GOOD deal has been said of our hospital and ambulance ships, but very little of the train of cars that the Government has equipped for similar purposes. According to a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, this is a new thing in its line. The correspondent gives the following description:

"The establishment of a regularly equipped hospital train is an entirely new departure in the time of war, and to our Government the entire credit for its existence is due. Heretofore many inconveniences and dangers were met in transferring the wounded from the scenes of conflict, but it can now be done expeditiously and without the risk of aggravating wounds or subjecting the sick to undue excitement or the jostling incident to other forms of conveyance.

"This train is composed of 15 easy-riding cars of Pullman build, very similar to our colonist sleepers. Twelve of these cars are fitted each with 30 berths, washrooms, toilets, compartments for drugs, nurses' room, etc. Each car has its own nurses, who are under the direct charge of an assistant to the head surgeon of the outfit. There is also a dining-car, with its chef and a corps of assistants, which serves alike to patients, officers, and help. In addition to the government rations, there are provided many delicacies by the Ladies' Aid Society of the United States, the head of which is Mrs. Alger, wife of the Secretary of War. This association also supplies quantities of night-shirts and underwear for the unfortunate soldiers received into this hospital on wheels.

"Another car is fitted up as a complete operating theater, with its varied assortment of instruments and furniture, and a separate room for the disinfection of the soldiers' clothes. In this car is every appurtenance for an emergency surgical operation *en route.*

"Then there is a car devoted entirely to supplies, etc., and last, but not least, the rear car is fitted up as a headquarters for the officers and surgeons.

"The train has its own locomotive, runs on a special fast schedule, and is manned by the crews of the various systems over which it runs. The headquarters of the train is at Fort McPherson, Ga., and Port Tampa, Fla., a point of easy access to the government transports. The hospital train is in charge of Major Charles Richards and Captain Stiles, both able surgeons in the United States army."

OVERHEATING OR OVEREATING?

THE illness that we are accustomed to charge to the account of the excessive summer heat is really due, so we are told by *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., August), to what we are taking into our stomachs. Stay at home and eat temperately is its advice. It says:

"Just now great crowds of people are rushing about from place to place, trying to find a cool spot. Residents in seacoast States hie them to the shore towns and villages, which for the most part are called 'resorts,' as they are supposed to furnish a safe refuge from the scorching rays which 'Old Sol' is pouring down upon the earth in all this region—not for the purpose of tormenting human beings, but for the purpose of painting deep tints on our cherries, peaches, and plums, putting rich and delicate flavors into their juices, and of ripening for us an abundant harvest of corn and wheat.

"The sun is no enemy of the race. The rich brown tint which the sunshine paints upon the cheeks of a country lass is as much a sign of high health and fine spirits as is the bright crimson of the peach a token of luscious sweetness. Heat—sunlight—is the

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most essential and powerful of all vital stimulants. There is nothing equal to its potency in all the range of forces as a means of awakening and maintaining vital activity. Witness the magic quickness with which vegetation springs into life as soon as the vernal sun has melted the frost out of the soil, and reached the expectant rootlets of the forest plants and shrubs. How soon is the brown sward covered with a carpet of green. Think of the vast vital activity and energy manifested in a budding forest shooting out its new twigs in early spring, or in a great Western cornfield filling up its well-wrapped parcels of golden maize.

"The sunlight is God's message of mercy and peace to the world, at once the symbol of His glory and the vehicle of His infinite power. The idea that the sunlight or the sun-heat is in itself a deadly thing, is quite an error. Cold is a depressing, paralyzing agent; heat is a physiological stimulant and tonic. Under any but the most extraordinary conditions, human beings are not injuriously affected by exposure to the sun, that is, normal human beings. Of course, a greenhouse plant taken out into the sun wilts and withers at once, because its feeble constitution, the result of forcing or other unnatural conditions, has not sufficient vital resistance to enable it to adjust itself to the change. So also the hothouse-reared and artificially forced population of our cities find themselves unable to cope with a change of temperature which raises the thermometer ten or fifteen degrees higher than usual. The Arab of the Sahara Desert, the black Apollos of the Sudan, the Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico, the native dwellers of the *terres calientes* of eastern Mexico, are all habitually exposed, and for a great portion of the year, to a daily temperature the very mention of which in a New York or Boston paper would drive half a million people to the seashore. Imagine what would be the result if the thermometer should show a range of 120° to 130° F. in the shade for six weeks in midsummer. Thousands would die, but not of heat. Of what, then? Of alcohol, of tobacco, of tea, of coffee, of ice-cream soda, of beefsteak and sausage, bacon, fried pork and lamb chops, calves' brains, pigs' feet and stewed entrails, fricasseed liver, deviled kidney, new and old cheese, ginger-snaps, mustard, pepper sauce, Saratoga chips, griddle-cakes, and cherry pie(-crust). Babies die of sour nursing-bottles and Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup rather than of 'heat.' The fact is, we are looking altogether in the wrong direction for the cause of human maladies and mortality. Instead of studying the weather bureau reports and the forecasts of the weather prophet, let us carefully revise and supervise our bills of fare, and let us discover and nip in the bud the conspiracies of the cook and the caterer who are unquestionably far more responsible than is the weather for the enormous increase in sickness and mortality during the hot weeks of midsummer."

Purity of Cave Air.—Commenting on the statement made in a recent magazine article that the air of the Mammoth Cave preserves a temperature of 54° F., summer and winter, the editor of *The Alienist and Neurologist*, St. Louis, July, says that he can confirm this fact from his personal experience, and adds this information about the quality of the cave air:

"The cave may be said to breathe twice a year—inhaling during the winter and exhaling during the summer. This breathing of the cave, and the purity of the air and its freedom from germs, are among the most interesting problems to be studied. By what process the air in the cave becomes sterilized remains to be determined; but it is supposed the air gets into the cave after having been first drawn through water, the river in the cave being subject to rising and falling at certain times. Neurasthenics and persons extremely debilitated feel invigorated after they once get into the cave, so that they can endure physical exertion much beyond what they could outside.

The influence of the cave appears to be rather antirheumatic than otherwise, owing probably to the remains of the saltpeter beds therein, which were the chief source or one of the chief sources of the supply to the gunpowder-makers during the war of 1812. A colony of consumptives once took up their abode in the cave, but it did not cure them, and consumptives used to be sent to the cave for its pure air, but the absence of sunlight is a serious counteracting influence to these cases. But a life near this cave, with frequent visits into the cave enjoined, ought, because of its restful quietude and pure air, to prove a good prescription for part of the treatment of chronic city neuratrophics. Asthmatics have also been much benefited by the air of this cave."

Liquid Air as a Drink.—"At the meeting of the Society of Biology held on June 9," says the Paris correspondent of *The Lancet*, London, July 23, "M. D'Arsonval referred to some researches which he had made with regard to the action of liquid air upon sundry tissues and upon mucous membranes. Actual contact did not take place and the substance could be introduced into the stomach. M. D'Arsonval had offered a guest some liquid air mixed with champagne, and he, without waiting till the champagne thawed, swallowed the whole glassful containing about 15 cubic centimeters [about 1-10 gill] of liquid air. After a few moments his stomach was acutely distended, but a sudden violent expulsion of food and gas relieved this condition. If liquid air be poured upon the hand it assumes the spheroidal state and breaks up into globules which scatter in various directions. It has been proposed to employ it in diving operations, for a diver carrying a liter [quart] of liquid air upon his back would have 1,000 liters of air to breathe. M. D'Arsonval also placed in liquid air some dried bacilli and bouillon cultures of diphtheria and the bacillus pyocyaneus. In one case they were there for six days and nights until the air evaporated. He then sowed the cultures on agar and found that, contrary to what he had expected, the liquid air had very little effect. Growth went on regularly, the individual bacilli were slightly damaged, and the only marked modification was that the bacillus pyocyaneus had lost its chromogenic power—a modification which, of course, is not of the least importance."

Hastening the Sprouting of Seeds.—"It is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 16), "that it is possible to accelerate germination, or, more exactly, to shorten the period that elapses between sowing the seed and its sprouting, by soaking the seed some time before planting. M. Phippchenko has made some interesting experiments in this direction on beets. He noticed that when the duration of the latent period was 15 days, for instance (that is, when the seed remained 15 days before sprouting when placed dry in the earth), the latent period is not more than 4 to 6 days, if the seeds are previously soaked for 12 to 15 days. It is not necessary to immerse the seeds; they must only be kept moist, often moving them about. It is evident that the process of germination is not really hastened, but that the time that the seed, as a seed, passes under ground is shortened, and thus it is removed from danger and from enemies. It would be useful to generalize these experiments and to see in what measure this method can be applied to other common seeds."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is difficult to get people to understand," says *Meehan's Monthly*, "that trees can die from root drowning. A Boston correspondent refers to two large horsechestnuts which were moved last spring with the greatest skill, but they died. In the fall, an examination was made, and the holes found to be full of water within one foot of the surface of the ground. The holes were really flower-pots without the necessary holes in the bottom to allow the water to escape. There can be no better lesson in gardening than to be continually remembering why it is necessary to have a hole in a flower-pot."

THE HEAVIEST THING IN THE WORLD.—"This," says *Popular Science News*, "is the metal osmium, the bluish-white metal with violet luster, which Mr. Smithson Tennant discovered ninety years ago in the residue from dissolved platinum ores. This metal has a specific gravity of 22.477, that of gold being 19.265, lead 11.367, iron 7.79, and lithium, the lightest, only 0.594. The French chemist, Joly, determined that osmium is likewise the most infusible of metals. It could never be made to yield to the oxy-hydrogen flame which makes platinum and iridium run like water. But Joly has been subjecting osmium to the excessively high temperature of the electric arc which Moissan has of late employed successively in the manufacture of diamonds.

Under this fierce heat the rare metal, ruthenium, which used to be deemed all but infusible, readily melts. But osmium remains refractory, there being apparent only the faintest traces of fusion. On this account osmium can not be prepared in sufficient quantity to make it very useful in the arts. But its alloy with iridium, which defies the acids, is of some value, nothing better having been found wherewith to tip gold pens. Being non-magnetic, its employment for the bearings of the mariner's compass has been advocated."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MASONRY AS THE CAUSE OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

AMONG the causes alleged to be at the bottom of the Spanish-American war is a conspiracy of the Freemasons in this country, the Spanish West Indies, and Spain herself. *The Catholic Review* is sure that the war is due to nothing else than an effort of the American Masons, backed by their Spanish brethren, to destroy Catholic Spain and the Catholic Church. *The Review* gives the following as a direct quotation from the *Revista Antimassonica* of Barcelona:

"Journals that are undoubtedly sectarian and others that might be classed as such have had the effrontery to accuse the 'clericals' for the breaking out of the Spanish-American war.

"None but the exceptionally stolid or the exceptionally malicious could pretend to place any confidence in such a stupid assertion.

"But since, *Stultorum infinitus est numerus*, we think it is not amiss to put on record for the readers of our *Rivista* an answer that will meet the case of those blind fools who may advocate the interests of the secret societies.

"Our excellent correspondents in Madrid and Barcelona have given us information, published in the *Rivista Antimassonica*, which shows, with the greatest clearness, that, instead of this destructive war being caused by 'clericals,' it was brought about by the combination of the Masonic lodges of Spain and her two colonies, Cuba and the Philippine Islands, in union with the lodges of North America.

"Apart from some trifling and unimportant matters chiefly national, such as may be seen in hundreds of cases to distract Masonic measures, the end is to destroy one of the eminently Catholic nations—for such is Spain.

"But is that possible? some one may ask; is it possible that Spaniards could be found who are so unpatriotic as to become accomplices in the utter ruin of their country?

"It is quite possible. For the B.B.·. Masons, their country is the sect. To obey this sect, country is ignored without scruple. Was it not found to be the case in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870?"

On this point of the Franco-Prussian war, *The Catholic Review* quotes at length from *L'Autorité*, a Paris journal, going to show that that war also was the result of the machination of the Masons. This journal, April 20, said (as quoted in *The Catholic Review*):

"We can, we ought to ask, 'what would happen if to-morrow another war should take place?'

"What would happen may be seen, and is plainly seen in the sudden development of the Dreyfus affair, of Dreyfus the Hebrew and the French Mason, the convicted traitor of his country, altho it is true that nobody can say to what country the Hebrews and the Freemasons belong—they are always foreigners. How account otherwise for the extraordinary activity of the Freemasons and Hebrews in every country to save Dreyfus from the charge of treason to France?

"Turning to Spain and the war into which she has been forced by Freemasonry, *La France Chretienne* has analyzed it both timely and well and established its cause on a firm and undoubted basis, and has published for the information of the world a list of the Freemason lodges which have labored and are working for the ruin of Catholic Spain in Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Not only is it working to destroy Spain's interests in Cuba and in Porto Rico, but it is actively engaged in fitting out a powerful fleet to bring havoc and ruin to the seaport towns of the peninsula to destroy lives of non-combatants, the property of the citizens, public buildings, churches, especially churches, religious houses, hospitals, and whatever comes within the range of shells and modern artillery. This is the acknowledged, the avowed purpose of Freemasonry in every part of the world. To the filibusters will succeed the 'carpet-baggers' and the capitalist. It has already been stated that Pando, who has been operating at a safe distance around Santiago, bears in the lodge the symbolical name 'Sr. D. Jesu Christo,' a very good emissary to persecute the church. He can not be otherwise than a traitor to the country he professes to serve, as he undoubtedly is to the people and the religion of that country."

The Catholic Review asserts that there are nearly two hundred very active Masonic grand lodges in the Spanish colonies, and more than a dozen influential Masonic journals. It also reprints the statement of a Havana paper concerning the strength of the Odd Fellows in Cuba:

"The Order of Odd Fellows, a sect having intimate relations with Masonry, has many and intimate ramifications throughout all the Spanish possessions. The most active lodges of the Odd Fellows are: the Parvenir, in Havana; Fraternidad Universal, Guanabaga; Cuba, Havana; Havana, in Havana; America a'Regla (Cuba); Regla, in Regla.

"In Havana, a city of 230,000, there are about eighty Masonic lodges in full activity, three lodges of Odd Fellows, and a number of female lodges known as Sisters of Rebecca."

The Review, speaking for itself, says:

"The Boston *Standard*, an organ of the A. P. A., a little more than two years ago accused Weyler of trying to close the Masonic lodges in Cuba. It defied him; told him that the lodges would meet and plot under the shadow of his palace, and he could not prevent it; assured him that the Masons in Cuba would be actively and efficiently supported by their B.B.·. Masons in the United States, for the majority of the lodges in Cuba owe allegiance to the grand lodge in Charleston, which is the head of the Southern jurisdiction of the United States.

"The Orangemen of Canada showed as deep an interest in this matter as did the Masons of Detroit when they joined in that symbolical banquet to a distinguished Mason, more than a year ago."

The Review concludes that the whole political world is now practically under the domination of Masonry:

"In France, in Italy, and lately in Spain, all political measures are in the hands of Freemasons and subject to their exclusive control. Germany and the Scandinavian states are ruled by it; Asia, Africa, and China are in its meshes, and 'free' England, 'enlightened' England with her equally enlightened and progressive past and present colonies, is the Grand Mistress of Masonry throughout the world, for it has made her the mistress of the seas and the possessor of a large share of the wealth of the world. Our American neighbors, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Venezuela are in the control of the lodges and governed by the enemies of religion and of social order."

According to *The Tribune* (New York), one of the Mexican papers, *Tiempo*, also blames the Masons for the war, for the surrender of Santiago, and for the general reverse that has come to Spanish arms. Says *Tiempo:*

"One explanation, and only one, is admissible, and that is that the surrender was the result of a Masonic agreement. The Sagasta cabinet, from the premier to the lowest officials, are all Masons. They are all, all Masons, and the Government is completely undermined by this accursed society, and the interests of the country, as is universally the case where Freemasonry predominates, are secondary to those of this satanic organization."

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN MORMONISM.

A SEEMINGLY well-informed writer in *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia) gives a brief but comprehensive survey of the situation of the Mormon church as it exists to-day. As evidences of the continued power of the Mormon church, he calls attention to the facts that four fifths of the population of Utah are still adherents of the system; that in corporate capacity it has large holdings in real estate and is possessed of great wealth; and that many of its people, as individuals, are very wealthy. Nothing short of the financial failure of the institution could cause a sudden collapse. As an organization it is unimpaired and admirable, with an administration that

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touches every individual member. Its Sunday-school work is unsurpassed. Its system of improvement associations, as carefully modeled as the Chautauqua system, pervades the State. It is perpetually active in missions, sending hundreds of missionaries every year to foreign lands, to the country places, and even to the cities of our own land. Through the work of these missionaries, hundreds of converts are gained every year, even at the present time, and are brought to Utah in large numbers. "At the

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head of all this is a determined hierarchy, wielding absolute authority, if not absolute power, and encouraged by the fact that Utah is now a State."

But it is also a mistake, the writer says, to declare, as some do, that the Mormon church is the same to-day as ever, and he goes on as follows to note the changes that have taken and are taking place:

"Mormonism has changed, and is changing. It is losing its coherency and its power.

"Tho it makes hundreds of converts every year, they are among the ignorant and uneducated, and outside of Utah, while it is suffering continual losses, and these among the educated, and from among the very converts.

"More than this, there are modifications to be noticed. The masses are less tractable. Since 1892, at least, when the hierarchy instructed the faithful to follow the National Party lines, abandoning the old distinction of People's (Mormon) and Liberal (Gentile) party, discussion and dissension have been common among them in politics. A year ago the hierarchy endeavored to regain their former hold, by declaring that no official in the Mormon church should accept political nomination without the consent of his ecclesiastical superiors. As almost every adult man is at least an 'elder' in the Mormon body, this was practically a universal prohibition. But the awakened spirit rebelled. Many wards refused in public meeting to ratify the manifesto. Moses Thatcher publicly protested. He was disciplined, and ultimately submitted, but not till the hierarchy had publicly indorsed a modified interpretation of their manifesto.

"Again, the masses are no longer afraid of Gentile life and influence and manners. Gentiles are treated often with superciliousness, more or less overt, but not often with suspicion, and rarely with hostility, except where they give cause for it.

"More than this, there is a growing enthusiasm for education. Here, too, the growing liberty of thought is manifest. Within the hierarchy itself there are conflicting views as to the best plans for religious and secular education. Some would insist on 'church' schools from top to bottom. Others advocate leaving general education to public schools, establishing only higher academies and kindergartens under church control. This is the plan now followed.

"Finally, there is a growing national sense. The conferring of statehood, whether best or not, wrought at least this good, giving a sense of unity with the nation.

"Polygamy is not dead, but it is moribund, so far that it need not be looked upon as an 'issue.' Many people in the East do not know three important things touching polygamy:

"1st. It is not an original part of Mormonism (is forbidden in the Book of Mormon).

"2d. It was always disliked by some Mormons.

"3d. It has now been forbidden by the hierarchy itself. They did not declare it wrong. They said: 'We believe it right, but for the sake of the law of the land and for peace we order the practise to stop.'"

NEW PROBLEMS IN NEW-TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

NO department of Biblical science has been more assiduously cultivated by specialists than the text of the New Testament. It was generally supposed that these labors, especially those of Tischendorf, Tregelles, and Westcott-Hart, had practically settled this text, and that at best slight modifications of their readings would be made. In recent years, however, a new departure has taken place in the researches of this field, and of this we have a good account in an article by Professor Bossuet, in the *Theologische Rundschau* (Vol. I., No. 10), to which source we are indebted for the following data:

A change in the studies of the New-Testament text has been effected by the closer investigation of the famous Codex Cantabrigiensis. This manuscript contains the Gospels and the Acts, in both Latin and Greek, and contains a large number of variants, differing in a marked degree from the readings of the group of manuscripts which have been used by modern editors in settling their New-Testament text. It has been further discovered that the readings of this manuscript, also called Codex Bezæ, or D., are found in the oldest Latin version, the *Vetus Latina* used throughout the Latin church of Italy, Gaul, Africa, and Spain, down to the ninth century. Then, too, the recently discovered Sinaitic-Syriac gospel text presents the same group of readings in general. Among the peculiarities of these sources are, *e.g.*, the closing of Mark with verse 8 of chapter xvi., in the words: "The gospel of Mark is here finished." Then, too, the whole pericope of John vii. 53–viii. 11, is omitted, and, at least in the Syriac text, Matth. i. 16, reads: "Joseph, to whom Mary was betrothed, begat Jesus." The differences of reading, especially in Luke and the Acts, are so considerable that Professor Blass, of Halle, has on the basis of these undertaken to prove that Luke himself issued two separate editions of his two books, and that the oldest form, at least of the Acts, is not that found in our current editions of the book, but that in the Codex Bezæ. In general, the form of the text here found contains detailed facts and data which could not, it is thought, have been added later to the original, but must have been contained in the first form of the Acts and were afterward omitted by the author in preparing his second edition. Thus, *e.g.*, in Acts xi. 28, the D. text reads: "But there was great joy, and while we were conversing, one of them, by the name of Agubus, spoke through the Spirit." Blass argues that the original or D. type of the text was first current in Rome, and is accordingly to be called *Forma Romana*, while the later, or revised edition, retained by us, is the *Forma Antiochena*.

It is evident that the text presented by the D. class of manuscripts is found in older sources than the MSS. of the Sinaiticus (Greek) and the Vaticanus type, which have been chiefly used in the preparation of our current New-Testament texts. The date of the latter is about 400 A.D., while the date of the former is about 200 A.D. As the latter readings were not confined to one locality, but were spread throughout the church, east and west, being found as early, in fact, as the writings of Justin the Martyr and the Gnostic Marcion, the problem arises whether this group of sources does not contain the form of New-Testament books

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older and consequently more reliable and nearer to the autographs of the sacred writers than the currently accepted text does, which is based on later sources. The chief reasons why the Codex Bezæ readings had not been closely considered in the past was in the fact that they are found in this one Greek manuscript alone, the other sources being translations, Syriac and Latin. Different explanations have been given for the variations in this text, but recently a strong tendency has been displayed to find the proper explanation in the fact that it is the older form of the New-Testament books. With this, Bossuet, who does not accept the specific Blass theory in reference to the text, substantially agrees, and he regards the D. readings as the earliest form of the text extant, and that it had authority as early as the second Christian century. —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH PRIEST AMONG BRAHMANS AND PARIAHS.

IN the library of the Madras Literary Society (auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society) is a remarkable portrait that compels the attention and interest of every visitor—who is apt to take it for the likeness of a Hindu, robed in white, wearing a white turban, and bearing the bamboo staff of a Hindu pilgrim. It is a memorable face, bespeaking a man of no common mold—a countenance most impressive by what it denotes of character and self-consecration. This is the "counterfeit presentment" of the Abbé Dubois, a Christian missionary, who labored for thirty-one years in India among Brahmans and Pariahs, and who erected in his own honor a monumental record of the manners, customs, institutions, and rites of the mysterious people among whom he spent so large a part of his life. In his day there were no royal roads to the knowledge he pursued; there were no text-books to clear the way for his critical analyses of the sacred writings. Such knowledge was to be acquired only at first hand, and by the more laborious and more trustworthy method of personal inquiry *in situ*. He had lived as the Hindus lived; dressed as they did; adjusted himself to their modes of expression, their ways of life, their customs; he even went so far as to avoid any display of repugnance to their peculiar prejudices and practises, often revolting. Thus he won for himself free and cordial recognition among people of all castes and conditions, who, of their own accord, often disclosed to him the most curious particulars concerning matters which were *taboo* to the stranger and infidel. Major Mark Wilks testifies concerning the extraordinary respect that the abbé's prudent and irreproachable conduct inspired, that, "on his approach to a village the house of a Brahman is cleared for his reception, as a spontaneous mark of deference and confidence."

The Abbé Dubois was ordained in the diocese of Viviers in 1792, at the age of 27, and left France the same year for the Pondicherry mission. So quickly did he make a name for himself that, after the fall of Seringapatam, he was invited, on the recommendation of Colonel Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), to visit the capital of Mysore, to "reconvert and reorganize" the Christian community which had been forcibly perverted to Mahommedanism by Tippu Sultan. He recovered these lost sheep—of whom there were 1,800 in Seringapatam alone—to the Christian fold. He met the problem of poverty by founding agricultural colonies on the lines that, during these last few years, have been followed by the Salvation Army; and he applied his influence with such excellent effect to the prevention of epidemics of smallpox by promoting vaccination (then so novel and so distrusted) that a pension was subsequently bestowed upon him by the Honorable East India Company.

The French manuscript of the abbé's original work was committed, in 1800, to the care of Major Wilks, who sent it with urgent recommendation to the Government, Erskine and Sir James Mackintosh confirming his judgment. Lord William Bentinck purchased the manuscript, on behalf of the East India Company, for 2,000 "star-pagodas" (about 8,000 rupees, $3,880). This sum, at the abbé's request, was invested in government paper, and the interest paid to him regularly—"a recompense sufficient to shield the life that remained to him from those miseries of extreme want which he had already encountered."

The published English edition of this first draft of the abbé's work—incomplete and faulty as it was—has nevertheless been freely drawn upon by English writers. Mill, the historian of India, has been largely indebted to it; Oriental students like Professor Wilson have acknowledged the help they derived from it; and in the British Museum is a copy enriched by a note from the hand of the poet Coleridge. Now, Mr. Henry K. Beauchamp, of Madras, gives us a translation, with notes and corrections, from the author's later French manuscript, revised and expanded. This is introduced by a prefatory note from the pen of Max Müller, who says of the abbé that, "by his position as a scholar and as a student of Indian subjects, he really belongs to a period preceding the revival of Sanskrit studies in India, as inaugurated by Wilkins, Sir William Jones, and Colebrooke." Says Professor Müller further:

"I had no idea when, in 1846, I was attending in Paris the lectures of Eugène Burnouf at the Collége de France, that the old abbé was still living and in full activity as Directeur des Missions Étrangères, and I doubt if even Burnouf himself was aware of his existence in Paris. . . . There are few men now left who, like the Abbé Dubois, have actually been present at the burning of widows, or who can give us, as he does, the direct reports of eye-witnesses who saw a king cremated, with two of his queens joining hands on the burning pile over the corpse of their husband."

The abbé is not of those who regard caste as "not only useless to the body politic, but even ridiculous, and tending to bring trouble and disorder upon the people." On the contrary, he regards this peculiar institution as the happiest effort of Hindu legislation. He is persuaded that it is solely due to such a social distribution of the people that India did not lapse into barbarism, and that "she preserved and protected the arts and sciences of civilization." We can judge, he says, what the Hindus would have been had they not been strictly held within the social pale by the regulations of caste, if we consider the condition of their neighbors west of the peninsula, and east of it, beyond the Ganges, and as far as China We can imagine what would have become of the Hindus if they had not been checked by the restraints of caste, and had been abandoned to the licentiousness of the Pariahs, subject to no moral forbiddings. He is convinced that a nation of Pariahs (the most numerous class in India) would shortly become worse than the hordes of cannibals who roam over the wastes of Africa, and would presently take to devouring each other.

A division of the people into castes existed among the Egyptians, and, with certain modifications, among the Arabs and Tartars. The abbé argues that the institution was in force among several of the ancient peoples. Acrops, Solon, and Numa Pompilius favored and applied it. Those who instituted the caste system were not slow to perceive that, with nations "in an embryonic stage," the more class distinction there is the more order and symmetry there will be. One may see, as a result of caste alone, the tradesmen and merchants of a whole district closing their stalls, the laborers abandoning their fields, the artisans deserting their workshops—all because of some petty insult or extortion suffered by some one member of their caste at the hands of an overbearing master.

Moses established caste among the Hebrews, in obedience to the command of the Almighty. The Hindu precepts concerning cleanliness and pollution, as well as the means of preserving the one and abolishing the other, are curiously similar to those of the ancient Hebrews. The rule as to marrying in one's caste, and even in one's family, was specifically imposed upon the Jews by

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the Mosaic legislation; and we find such a law in force even among the Chaldeans; the Hindus themselves claim for caste a diluvian antiquity, for the flood is as well known to them as it was to Moses.

As to the Pariah, the idea that he was born to be subject to the castes is so ingrained that he freely accepts his fate as irrevocable, He is never heard to murmur; nothing can ever persuade him that men are made of the same clay. And yet Christian missionaries, more hopeful than the good abbé, are doing, or trying to do, much for him.

There are Pariah associations in Madras, and even a journal devoted to Pariah interests.

Says the abbé:

"About half of my various congregations consisted of Pariah Christians. On reaching the hut to which my duty led me, I was often obliged to creep in on my hands and knees, so low was the entrance to the wretched hovel. . . . I would find there a mere skeleton, perhaps stretched on the bare ground, tho more commonly crouching on a strip of rotten matting, with a stone or a block of wood for a pillow. . . . 'Father, I am dying of cold and hunger.' . . . I would leave the scene with my heart torn by the hopelessness of it all, and my body covered with vermin; yet this was the least of the evils. The thing that most afflicted me was having to stand face to face with such a spectacle of utter misery and all its attendant horrors.

"As for myself, for the first ten or twelve years that I was in India, I lived in such abject poverty that I had hardly sufficient for the bare necessaries of life; but even then I was as happy and contented as now that I am better off. . . . Nineteen twentieths of the people among whom I was living were enduring far greater trials than any that I was called to bear."

Among the forests on the Malabar coasts, there is a tribe which in degradation and squalid misery surpasses even the most abject of the Pariahs. These are the Puliahs, who are regarded as less than the beasts that share the wilds with them. They are not permitted to build huts to shelter them in the rains. A sort of "lean-to," supported by poles and open at the sides, may serve to shield them from the downpour, while it leaves them naked to the wind. They build themselves nests in the branches of trees, where they perch, like birds of prey, all day and night. They are not permitted to walk on the highways. They must keep a hundred paces between their vile bodies and the person of any man or woman "of caste." If a Nair, who always carries arms, chances to meet a Puliah in the way, he may stab him on the spot.

And there are the Chucklers, or cobblers, with whom even the Pariahs will not converse or consort.

The Kuravers are fortune-tellers. They have a separate language of their own—a tongue unknown to any other Hindu. They are the gypsies, the Zincali, the Bohemians of the land. Their women tattoo the designs of flowers and animals that decorate the arms of many Hindu maidens. The Kurumarus are thieves and pickpockets—proud of their calling and boastful of their dexterity; and the Lambadis or Brinjaris are brigands and dacoits—pillagers in peace and ravagers in war.

Contemplating the tragic poverty of the Hindus of the laboring classes and the lower castes, the abbé assures us that for three months in the year almost three fourths of the inhabitants of the peninsula are on the verge of starvation. In July, August, and September, in the southern provinces, "those who have grain to eat need not envy princes," as their pagan philosophy expresses it.

As to the education of women, all that a Hindu maid or matron needs to know is how to grind and boil rice and look after her household concerns. Courtesans, whose business in life is to dance in the temples and at public poojas, are the only women who may learn to read and sing. A respectable woman in the abbé's time would have blushed to be thought mistress of such shameful arts. But they manage those matters better in these days of Pundita Ramabai.

Of the self-sufficient, arrogant, and overbearing Brahmans, posing as gods, the abbé, their intimate neighbor, shrewdly scrutinizing, has these curious facts to note:

"Of all Hindus they care least and have the least faith. It is by no means uncommon to hear them speak of their gods in terms of utter contempt. . . . There is a well-known Hindu proverb, 'A temple mouse fears not the gods'; this exactly applies to the Brahmans, who enter the temples without the slightest manifestation of serious thought or respect. . . . But little danger is incurred in ridiculing the gods in the presence of Brahmans. Often they agree with the scoffer and enlarge upon what he has said."

In view of such testimony, it is easy to understand that a Brahman is not bigoted. When the abbé had a church or chapel to build or to restore, it was often from Brahmans that he procured a gift of the site and the necessary materials; and when he did encounter angry opposition, it was not from Brahmans, but from fanatical sectaries, religious mendicants, and other vagabonds. Nevertheless, it "pays" to be a Brahman, which is the substantial reason why a Brahman is so hard to convert. "It is curious to note," says the abbé, "that, while the Brahman does not believe in his religion, he outwardly and strictly observes it, and while the Christian does believe in his religion, he does *not* outwardly observe it," which is perhaps another potent reason why the Brahmin is hard to convert.

There is this impressive difference between the Brahman and the Mussulman: the arrogance of the Moslem is supposed to be justified by the political authority with which he is presently invested or the eminence of the rank he holds; whereas the Brahman's rank and authority are inherent in himself, and remain unimpaired, no matter what his condition in life may be. Rich or poor, prosperous or unfortunate, he proceeds upon his inborn principle, that he is the most noble, the most excellent, the most perfect of created beings, that all the rest of mankind are under his feet, and that there is nothing in this world so admirable, so sublime, as his manners and his customs. How can so fine a gentleman admit the European to his set—that most unpleasant person, who gets drunk, who is familiar with his wife in company, eating, drinking, joking, even dancing with her, or with the wife of another man, which is almost as bad; that unpleasant person who wears bifurcated garments and shoes and gloves made from the forbidden skins of beasts?

The abbé despaired of the higher castes ever becoming Christians, tho he was ready to acknowledge that there was a ripe harvest among the lower Pariahs and outcasts:

"During the long period I have lived in India I have made, with the assistance of a native missionary, between two and three hundred converts of both sexes. Of these, two thirds were Pariahs or beggars; the rest were Sudras, vagrants, and outcasts of several tribes, who, being without resources, turned Christian, in order to form advantageous connections for marriage and with some other interested motive.

"To make a new race of the Hindus, one would have to begin by undermining the very foundations of their civilization, religion, and polity, and so turning them into barbarians and atheists. . . . Let us take care lest we bring about, by some hasty or imprudent course of action, catastrophes which would reduce the country to a state of anarchy, desolation, and ultimate ruin; for, in my humble opinion, the day when the Government attempts to interfere with any of the more important religious and civil usages of the Hindus will be the last of its existence as a political power."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the last Presbyterian General Assembly at Winona, a resolution was passed that Presbyterian churches could neither give letters to nor receive letters from such bodies as the Christian Scientists.

THE Scotch reverence for Gladstone is displayed in this conversation between two Scotchmen reported by *The British Weekly*: One of them said, with much emphasis: "There hasna been a lawgiver equal to Mr. Gladstone since the day o' Moses." "Moses!" retorted the other, "Moses got the law gien tae him frae the Lord, but Mr. Gladstone makes laws oot o' his ain heed."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

A DECADE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RULE.

JUNE 15 William II., the German emperor, ended the first decade of his reign. The simplicity which had led him to dispense with the pomp of a coronation, and which has marked his life ever since when he did not appear as official head of the nation, caused him to decline the festival planned to celebrate the occasion; but most European papers devoted an editorial to the anniversary, especially as the German elections were to take place soon after. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, said:

"The Social Democrats will doubtless make a further gain in votes and in seats; but, curiously enough, the Socialists in Germany do not increase in influence as they increase in numbers; and, altho the leaders vehemently repudiate the charge, they are undoubtedly tending, having secured nearly two million adherents and fifty members, to become moderate and practical—almost constitutional in their aims. . . . The Emperor William, in his attempt to build up a Conservative majority, is endeavoring to conciliate those who still harbor grudges dating from 1866 and 1870, and not without success: as witness the fact that at the last election the number of Alsatian 'protesters' had fallen in less than ten years from fifteen to eight, and their poll from nearly a quarter of a million to little over a hundred thousand. . . . And there are not wanting symptoms that he may succeed—not, indeed, at this election, but in time; for if the present wave of prosperity in Germany lasts, and if European peace be maintained, time will fight on the side of the emperor. He is still young, altho the facts that he has been ten years on the throne, and that the crown prince is a lanky youth of sixteen, remind us that he is not so young as is sometimes thought, and he has lately been growing in personal popularity. . . . Theoretically the average middle-class German is still, no doubt, as in the seventies, a Liberal of the Lasker or von Bennigsen type; but a study of the working of Liberal institutions in France has not encouraged him to hope for the millennium from parliamentary government and universal suffrage. He is becoming more friendly to the empire, and more reconciled to one-man government; and it is probable that to-morrow's elections will show it—not so much, as we have already said, in the numerical strength of the parties as in their composition and tendencies."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, pointed out that many dark predictions were uttered at the beginning of the reign. Gradually friend and foe have been forced to admit that these prophecies were groundless. The same paper thinks that in part Germany's fine army organization, her schools, and her extraordinarily pure administration are responsible for her prosperity; but chiefly she must rely upon the efforts to preserve the healthy youthful moral character of the nation. The *Kölnische Zeitung* hopes that those Germans who at first believed the calumnies sown broadcast against the emperor are now ashamed of their conduct, and says:

"Nothing did greater harm than the falsely interpreted saying that the emperor would be his own chancellor. For, of course, the difference between ruling and governing is too great to be obliterated, and no man, be he ever so industrious, can rule and govern in person. To-day the emperor is honored not only by his own people, but by the world. We are proud to notice that thinking men everywhere are jealous of the care bestowed upon the welfare of the empire by him. We have come to regard him as the German of Germans. He has worked hard during the past ten years, and it must be admitted in justice that he can show good results of his work."

The Witness, Montreal, says:

"When the present emperor came to the throne, he made a genuine and earnest attempt to ally himself with the Socialists. There is at bottom a sympathy between imperialism and socialism, in that they are both paternal and opposed to individual liberty. Each carried to its final condition would abolish all individual rights. The emperor sought the confidence of the classes from which the Socialists are recruited by embodying some of their ideas in his policy and in the laws of his kingdom. Laws were passed regulating the employment of labor and for the protection of life and health, the technical school systems were improved, and insurance against old age was made compulsory.

"The franchise was already so low that it could hardly be extended. The changes indicated had all been included in the demands of the Socialists. In entering into personal relations with the Socialist leaders, in investigating even the details of class grievances, and in ordering many and varied small reforms, wise and unwise, the emperor displayed his usual ardor and energy. Much good was done that has not since been undone and never will be. But when the emperor found that there was no reciprocal support for his own militarist, imperialist, and colonial views, he cooled off, and soon the old methods of repression and intolerance of every popular movement and of the encouragement of the classes as against the masses reasserted themselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

THE attempts of sober British journals to lead British public opinion in the direction of an Anglo-German alliance continue, and it is interesting to note that the possibility of the United States becoming a third partner is not denied. But the Germans are doubtful that Great Britain is available as an honest partner. They want to be informed in detail what Great Britain has to offer. The English press has not yet reached that point, and therefore the Russians have scored on them. *The Morning Post* London, expresses itself to the following effect:

The most important development in recent times is that England may be had as an ally, and that a British minister can openly express an opinion to that effect. An alliance between Germany and England would be the most beneficial, not only to these countries, but to the world in general. Both Great Britain and Germany are anxious to work for the advance of civilization as well as for their own benefit. Neither desires the possessions of the other. Each is the other's good customer. German expansion means the expansion of British trade, and *vice versa*. German expansion should lie in the direction of Asia Minor, and it should have the full support of Great Britain there.

Prince Bismarck has made some unflattering remarks regarding Mr. Chamberlain's speech; but then Prince Bismarck has tried in vain for years to bring England to the views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain. England was no reliable candidate for an alliance. It is the duty of the new generation to bring about a better comprehension of our national interests. The movement in this direction is certainly gaining strength. The hands of British ministers must be strengthened sufficiently to make alliances possible.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* denies that Prince Bismarck ever sought more than an *entente cordiale* with England. The paper asserts that Great Britain's Government, or rather its policy, is not stable enough to warrant an alliance. When another party gets into power, it is the habit of the British Government to repudiate what has been done. At present England is looking for a catspaw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, and Prince Bismarck hoped that Germany will not assume that duty.

Another article on this subject appears in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin. Prof. Hans Delbrück, the editor, writes to the following effect:

Once under Bismarck and once under Caprivi Germany welcomed closer relations with England. Then came Russia, who honestly offered her friendship to Germany, and Germany took the proffered hand. But this friendship is no more unchangeable than the hatred between England and Russia. As late as September last *The Saturday Review* advocated an alliance between England and Russia for the avowed purpose of destroying German industry and trade. Now Germany is courted. Prince Uchtomski's opinion, that the British empire is doomed to destruction if Germany stands aside, must, however, be accepted cautiously. The question is not only whether Russia can trans-

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port and maintain sufficient troops in India, but also whether the inhabitants of India are loyal to the Queen; and that is not easy to answer, considering the many different races and castes in India. The Russians are better off in so far as they can strike a crushing blow, while England's power to do them harm is practically *nil*. On the other hand, the financial strength of Great Britain must not be underrated.

That England is arming, that she is worried, has been acknowledged by Mr. Chamberlain with a frankness unknown in Europe since the days of Bismarck. Chamberlain sees that it is better to fight sooner than later. Meanwhile Russia has come to terms with Austria, thus obtaining, if not an ally, at least immunity from attack from the southwest. This has put a very effective damper on the warlike spirit of Great Britain. England, however, has played her cards so well that she is now secure from an American attack. Until recently it was not only possible but probable that the United States would side with Russia.

We Germans have not the wish to see the earth under the dominance of the English-speaking peoples any more than to have it Russianized. We want all civilized nations to possess an equal share of power. We certainly do not begrudge the French their just share, and we just as certainly demand ours in the sphere of interest among barbarous and semicivilized nations. That England and the United States are related to us is *not* unimportant, but neither is it a conclusive factor. The most important question is: How are we to get what is due to us? Our support will be given to those who are most fair and just.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA.

AN account of the "dispensary system" of conducting the liquor traffic was published in our columns at the time of its introduction in Russia. The government monopoly of the liquor traffic has been gradually extended over the greater half of European Russia, and the intention has been to complete the reform by applying it throughout the European possessions of the Czar. The minister of finance and special commissioners have made frequent personal investigations of the system, and at first it was regarded as a great success—not from a revenue-producing standpoint, but as a temperance measure; for it was originally adopted as a means of checking the growth of drunkenness and the evils connected therewith.

Of late, however, there have been appearing disquieting reports in the press regarding the actual results of the dispensary plan, which are said to be contrary to those the Government had intended and expected. The opponents of the system are chiefly those who have for years labored to promote temperance among the Russian peasants and laborers. A comprehensive and thorough revision of the reform has been entered upon by the Government in consequence of the prevailing dissatisfaction, and at the end of the summer changes may be recommended. The trouble seems to be that in the pale of the government liquor monopoly, drunkenness is as widespread as ever. The income from the liquor dispensaries is heavier than the original estimates, and the temperance effects are inconsiderable.

In speaking of the coming inquiry and revision of the dispensary law, the St. Petersburg *Novosti* says editorially:

"The revision has become a necessity in the interest of the great reform itself. The liquor monopoly is a gigantic and novel affair. Mistakes and blunders are unavoidable in the first attempts at introducing so sweeping a change. It can hardly be supposed that the advocates of the reform really hoped that as an immediate result of its adoption in a certain locality the consequences of saloon-drinking would disappear. If they really entertained this hope and have been disappointed, it does not necessarily follow that government monopoly of the sale of liquor is a delusion and vain undertaking. It would simply prove that too extravagant expectations were indulged in. . . . . .

"But it is clear at all events that no sort of effort to promote temperance will do away with drunkenness. It may be possible to mitigate the grosser and more flagrant external evils of disgraceful consumption of liquor; but drunkenness will exist just so long as liquor will be sold. To abolish drunkenness is possible in but one way—by abolishing through absolute prohibition the manufacture and sale of liquor. We have spoken of this repeatedly before this, and no one should imagine that the total abolition of the consumption of liquor is an unrealizable dream. Liquor is far from being a necessary article of consumption, or a condition of human existence, and consequently it can be stricken from the list without the slightest hesitation or apprehensions regarding the future welfare of the masses and the Government. But we recognize, of course, that this is a matter for future discussion."

The *Novosti* is a leading organ of the liberal elements, and it was among the strong advocates of the dispensary reform. Now it declines to accept, in the event of the failure of the government monopoly plan, the alternative of private sale, as under the former plan. While it believes that many of the theoretical and interested friends of the liquor traffic are deliberately exaggerating the failure of the reform, it declares that if any change should prove needful, it should take the direction of more rigid and drastic restriction.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE THE VINEYARDS RESPONSIBLE FOR FRENCH DECADENCE?

IS the cultivation of the vine (aside entirely from the question of wine-drinking) responsible for the mental attitude of the French and for the tendency to vulgarity which prevails in their literature? Are the French a people incapable of self-government, or even of self-maintenance when deprived of their agricultural pursuits, and is the vineyard here again the root of the evil? M. E. Demolins, in his latest work, the "Frenchmen of To-day," of which the first volume, treating of southern France, has recently been published, answers these questions in the affirmative.

In an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (June 15), M. Réné Doumic briefly outlines the arguments of M. Demolins, and the conclusions which may be deduced from them.

The French, we are told, abound in faults which, ever increasing with the march of time, are becoming a menace to the existence of the nation. This fact M. Doumic tells us he has long proclaimed to please his French readers, with whom it is now the mode to decry their own virtues and to deplore their own faults. This same attitude is adopted by M. Demolins in his book, in which he writes:

"The Frenchman has no taste for work, is devoid of energy, of initiative, incapable of daring enterprises and continued efforts. At once an advocate of routine and constant change, he is equally powerless to direct his own course, and fractious under all discipline. In public life he has no choice but to submit to the state, whose power he recognizes while rebelling against it; he leaves all ameliorations to the Government, content to implore its favor like a sort of celestial manna; he is a born functionary. In private life egotistical, timorous, jealous of his welfare and tranquillity, he forms the most narrow conception of family life, and contents himself with the most limited education. It is said he possesses wit; it is a caustic and biting wit, animated by envy. That which characterizes his literature is a sort of raillery and irony which betoken a lack of intelligence, a critical faculty which is the sign-post of impotence; in addition, a liking for indecent pleasantry which is peculiar to us, which makes our books a cause of scandal throughout the entire universe, the more terrible in that for some inexplicable reason they are everywhere read."

It would not be difficult, M. Doumic thinks, to extend this enumeration of defects indefinitely. He cuts it short that it may not lose force by undue prolongation. But whence does this evil spring? How explain these faults of mind, these weaknesses of character, this lacuna in the social organization? The reply is easy, but astounding: the cultivation of the vine—the vineyards.

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M. Doumic finds this to be the predominant conclusion to be drawn from M. Demolins's study. The author's countrymen were ever ready to amend their ways in the past by adopting foreign theories, which at times proved somewhat disastrous for them. But this time, at least, the cause of their inferiority and its remedy are to be sought in France alone. In each country the conditions of the soil and the products it yields determine the national industries. Certain conditions of family life, certain habits, certain mental characteristics, are the result. The theory is not new, since Michelet refers to it, and Taine employed it in his "History of English Literature." But to M. Demolins belongs the credit of reducing it to a system which conforms to scientific principles.

Poets and tourists have at all times praised the beauty of the countryside of France, the variety of its aspects, the richness of its products. André Chenier wrote of "our innocent trees," "our delicious wines," etc. But in this he erred; one should hesitate to pronounce the trees innocent, to admire the waving grass, since the scientist points out that the grass produces and influences a community, and that the members of this pastoral community, by the force of their education, are never inclined to arduous labors, never willing to assume the initiative in the march of progress. Each is dependent upon his family and his surroundings; remove these, and he is incapable of turning his activities into other channels. Nature's prodigality is dangerous, since it destroys energy; the mild climate produces laziness, nonchalance, a habit of indolence. Life is spent in the open; the politics are clannish, conducted along theatrical lines; the politicians traffic with their influence. According to M. Demolins, in face of the fact that many of the leaders are not southerners, the politics of France rest in the hands of the meridionals; hence their recognized evils. And these evils are to be traced to the depressing influence of the chestnut-tree, the enervating stagnation of the luxuriant olive, and above all to the vineyards.

The cultivation of the vine is a seductive occupation, since it demands but little attention and is most productive, the harvest of a small plot sufficing for the maintenance of several families. Here commences its responsibility. It creates a type of instability, the intermediary between the pastoral community and the individual type, without possessing the advantages of either. In the former, children are submissive to their parents; in the latter the individuality is emphasized at the expense of that submission. The cultivation of the vine creates a class of beings whose intellectual wants are confined within the limits of their property. Added to this, their labor is not exacting, and they find much leisure, with the accompanying evils of idleness. The vine-dresser becomes improvident, luxurious in his habits and tastes, critical, sarcastic. In public life this pursuit plays a still more important rôle, since it is the principal promoter of democratic ideas. To quote M. Demolins again: "The sentiment of equality is doubled in the vine-dresser, exaggerated by a feeling of envy toward those who have risen above him; he is envious as a result of the incompatibility between his pretensions and the reality."

Observe that France is the most extensive wine-producing country and draw your own conclusions as to its political inferiority.

M. Doumic turns to the literary aspect of the proposition. M. Demolins, he remarks, believes literary questions to be primarily economic, and offers the vine-dresser as a typical example, since he represents in the highest degree that which is known as Gallic wit, a wit at once clever and somewhat vulgar. There lies the explanation of the mental attitude of the French, which it is as impossible not to perceive as it is deplorable. It is a product of the soil, of the chief occupation of the people. It has been a predominant feature in all Gallic productions since the very earliest days of literature. M. Doumic finds that this unusual mixture of obscenity and religion, roguery and sentiment, eroticism and family feeling, reveals a state of mind in the highest degree vulgar and repulsive. According to political economy, this Gallic propensity reveals itself throughout the entire country, but more particularly in Touraine, that paradise of vine-growers. M. Demolins cites three examples of Touranian literature, Rabelais, Paul Louis Courier, and Balzac, in support of his theory.

So far M. Doumic has been reproducing the views of M. Demolins. Now he proceeds to criticize them:

"The assurance with which he [Demolins] advances his economical doctrine savors of something not quite scientific. His collection of data is not forceful. His premises, correct at the outset, are false when carried too far. . . . It is possible to run a vineyard and yet be a good son and good citizen. . . . The middle classes for whom the political economist professes such profound contempt have hitherto been supposed to possess, to the highest degree, patient energy, good sense, and morality. To deny France in all its history, past, present, and future, the faculty of initiative, the power of undertaking great enterprises, is a proof of ignorance, not of prejudice. Since he strives to obliterate the knowledge, he must be reminded that France, this country of slight and faulty culture, stands in the foremost ranks of the world's civilization, alike for its culture, its disinterestedness, and its idealistic enthusiasms. As regards its literary history, it would be impossible to find a manual of literature that does not warn its students against the comparison of different environments. The opposition between Racine and Lafontaine, both countrymen, is become classical. . . . That a man is dependent upon his environments we admit; but we protest against the assertion that he must be their prisoner."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM AGREE?

THE change of tactics on the part of the German Socialists, referred to in THE LITERARY DIGEST some time ago, continues to make itself manifest. It is not rare to-day for Socialists to admit that the complete destruction of capitalism is neither possible nor desirable. The aim of Socialism is now described to be the improvement of the condition of the workingmen, always by peaceful methods. Thus Edward Bernstein, a writer of no small influence among the German Socialists, declares in the *Neue Zeit*, Berlin, that many doctrines formerly regarded as unimpeachable must be discarded as erroneous. He says, in effect:

A sudden total breakdown of the present manner of production in consequence of the development of society as a whole is not likely. Statistics do not uphold the theory that the large establishments are swallowing up the smaller ones to such an extent that in the end only a few great monopolies will remain which could easily be expropriated by the Social-Democratic state. Socialism, therefore, could not keep its promise if it was placed in power to-morrow. If all political power were in its hands it would, as society is constituted, find itself in the face of a problem it could not solve. Capitalism could not simply be legislated out of existence. On the other hand, Socialism could not grant to capitalism that amount of protection which it needs absolutely to perform its functions. Socialism would, therefore, be wrecked by a huge contradiction. But if the breakdown of the present economic system may not be expected, and is not even to be desired, what, then, is the aim of Socialism? It must educate the laboring masses to a sense of their political importance, organize them, form a true democracy, and fight for all reforms which are likely to raise the workingman above his present level and permit the establishment of a genuinely democratic commonwealth.

Still more remarkable is the change which has come over the *Vorwärts*, the official organ of the German Socialists. We quote from an article on the British engineers' strike, in which there is a total absence of that violence and bitterness which formerly was a special feature of the paper. It says:

"The assistance which a toadying press gave the strikers was of rather doubtful value. Unmeasured insults were heaped upon the employers, utterances were credited to them which they never

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made, and the great mass of the workmen were deceived regarding the real issue as well as their actual power of resistance. It may seem curious to state this in a Socialist organ, but the labor papers are, perhaps, the very place where the truth about such matters should be told. Theatrical phrases and romancing may do for other readers—the workmen are entitled to the truth; but they do not hear it even now. Those who first spoke of the unassailable strength of the labor organizations now tell of the almighty power of capital. The one is as much an exaggeration as the other. The employers certainly have been strengthened by their victory; but that does not render them invincible. The workmen have been vanquished with the help of capital, but the capitalistic superiority of the employer is not the main cause of the workingmen's defeat.

"Leaving aside all other causes of the strike, its main object, as set forth officially by the unions, was to insure the pay due to skilled labor for all work done with machines, however easily handled. But is not this a demand which, if made in one country only, must ruin that country's industries, especially if a reduction of the time of labor below the standard of all other countries is also demanded? . . . Thus far a reduction of hours has only been carried out without loss if new machinery was introduced. Does not, therefore, the one demand naturally preclude the other? . . . It would seem wise to acknowledge, in the interest of the labor movement, that the unions were beaten because they made a mistake; because they credited 'capital' with sinister motives, and believed that the power to carry out these motives rested with the capitalists. 'Capital' is not quite as strong as that.

"One swallow does not make a summer, and one mistake or one defeat does not necessarily end the trades-unions. Trades-unionism will continue to exist, not only because it is necessary for the workmen, but because it is needed in modern society. It speaks volumes for the political progress of England that the majority of the British press should have advocated peace—peace with, not without, the existence of trades-unions."

The *Nation*, Berlin, remarks on this:

"The Socialists have therefore given up the idea that they can replace the existing state with one modeled after a series of abstract political and economical speculations. They do no longer ask, What demands must we make according to our program; but, What reforms can be carried out to-day and in the immediate future. This proves that the Socialist Party is politically healthy. If it were not vigorous, it could not calmly discuss its own regeneration and reconstruction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A German View of Hobson.—When Lieutenant Hobson sank the *Merrimac*, as he may be surprised to learn, the New World conquered the Old. This is not a sentiment that comes from an American jingo, but from a foreigner, and a German—Maximilian Harden. Writing in the *Zukunft*, he says:

"What we have viewed with astonishment is the triumph over feudal decay, of *technic*, produced by democracy and typified by Lieutenant Hobson, who, in the hour of supreme test, had the courage to sink the *Merrimac* in the channel of Santiago.

"This is the way modern heroes look, who have passed through their first experience in war. They wear no feathered hats, no knight's boots or caballero cloaks; but they are clad in the education and culture of the century. Because they had such heroes in their ranks, because every one was at his right place and knew what to do—for this reason the fortune of war crowned the Yankees with the wreaths of victory. . . . Has the German mind become so aged as to be imbued with the prejudices of senility against new things, while it grows warm over decaying peoples? It can well be understood that many are solicitous and are asking the question what is to become of the German sugar production when Cuba is managed by shrewd American capitalists, who will be able to control the entire sugar market of the world? Such considerations, however, will not help to pass over a great historical event—an historical event which should show Germany what a commercial nation can do which has pressed the *technic* into its service. No deception is possible; for the New World conquered the Old when Lieutenant Hobson prevented Cervera's fleet from escaping."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVIVAL OF THE CELT.

IT is one of the curious phenomena of our age that nationalities which were long since supposed to have been assimilated by their conquerors are once more assuming an independent attitude. The movement begins, in almost every case, with a revival of the languages supposed to have been doomed to extinction. In the Balkan peninsula and in the Danube states patriotism has been fostered by such a revival. In South Africa the revival of Dutch is held to be the chief cause of the decline of British influence. The decline of German on the shores of the Adriatic has fostered the cry for an *Italia irredenta*, and the Czechs, Ruthenes, and Poles oppose German supremacy because they find themselves in the possession of a literature. But most astonishing because most rapid, is the rise of national sentiment in the Celtic nations. We summarize below a series of excellent articles by Prof. H. Zimmer, of Greifswald University, which appeared in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin:

We have here to do with a movement not unlike Panslavism, altho it may never reach such a degree of international importance. Yet the number of people interested is not so very small, especially if we consider the Celtic Bretons, who number 1,300,000, of whom 679,000 speak only Bretonic. The official number of Irish-speaking Irish is only 700,000; but it must be remembered that Irish until recently was held in contempt. Altogether the Irish number still 4,700,000. Of Cymric-speaking Welsh, there are 1,200,000; of Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, 254,000.

The movement must not be underrated. Let us remember that, only a few years ago, the Czech nationalists were thought to be doomed to extinction. Of the Slovakians and Slavonians, hardly anything was ever heard. In a similar manner, Welsh as a national language was thought to be rapidly nearing extinction during the first half of the present century; but the Welsh have shown themselves very much alive since then. The Methodist revivals gave the impetus, for, in order to turn the Welsh from the Church of England, the Methodists addressed them in their own language. The result is startling. Cymric is to-day a perfectly developed literary and scientific language, with a literature altogether out of proportion to the number of Cymric-speaking people. To mention one instance only, there is a carefully edited encyclopedia of ten volumes, which has had two editions already! The Liberals wanted the support of the Welsh, and the latter wrung from them the concession that Cymric is to be used in all schools. There is a Cymric university, and it is only a question of time when the Church of England will be disestablished and a special law code be formulated for Wales. Altho the country has been united with England since 1536, the Welsh have lately managed to obtain some concessions, and they are agitating for home rule after the manner of the Irish, asking to have their Red Dragon and Leek represented in the arms of Britain. Young Wales opposes the English with an enmity that reminds one of the old hatred of the Sassenach.

How the Irish hate England is well known. It seems, therefore, peculiar that they allowed their language so to decline. The explanation is, probably, that the Roman Catholic Church hoped to win back England through the Catholic Irish. Hence the church discouraged Irish services until about a quarter of a century ago. Since the national patriotism has become so very strong among the Irish, however, the church has changed its tactics, and Irish is once more spoken by the clergy. But Irish is more difficult to teach on account of its obsolete orthography. The agitation for de-Anglicization is carried on very vigorously. Sermons are preached in Irish, and Maynooth College has special teachers for Irish. Testimony before the courts is often refused unless it may be given in Irish, and Irish bicycle clubs do much to bring the old language into repute again. It is of special importance, too, that the Irish in England and in the United States are fostering their language to a great extent. The three great branches of the Celtic race have national meetings, at which they receive delegations from other branches and accentuate their opposition against everything English, as at the Highland Mod, the Welsh Eistedfodd, and the Irish Oireachtas.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TALKS WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

OF the many books that are being published about Mr. Gladstone, one of the most enjoyable, from the personal point of view, is a small volume containing a number of easy conversations over the teacups between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lionel Tollemache.

Mr. Tollemache was a near neighbor of Mr. Gladstone's at Hawarden, and the two men became intimate friends some fifty years ago. Mr. Tollemache gives a general sketch of his intercourse with Mr. Gladstone from 1856 to 1870. It appears that they did not meet again till 1891 at Biarritz, in France, where Mr. Gladstone was accustomed to go every year for a rest. Mr. Tollemache being a Conservative in politics, Mr. Gladstone, we are told, avoided almost entirely the discussion of English politics; but on all other subjects broached the great Englishman talked frankly and freely, and, Mr. Tollemache having an extraordinary memory, a great many of these talks, especially since 1891, are given verbatim.

Naturally enough, the conversations contain but fragmentary views, taking quick turns and coming to indecisive conclusions.

We summarize here the most interesting fragments of the talks:

"In July, 1864," says Mr. Tollemache, "I was so fortunate as to meet Mr. Mill at breakfast with Mr. Gladstone. The two eminent men talked about the probable effect of the war between Prussia and Denmark. Mr. Gladstone mentioned that a high financial authority expressed the opinion that if Canada were ever annexed to the United States, the value of land in Canada would be greatly increased (I think he said 'doubled'), and I understood Mr. Gladstone to add that, in like manner, the value of land in Schleswig-Holstein would be increased by the annexation of those provinces to such an active and progressive nation as Prussia."

Mr. Tollemache asked Mr. Gladstone to explain how it was that nearly all Anglo-Americans felt such antipathy for colored men. Mr. Gladstone replied that he thought, as Macaulay did, that such race antipathy was largely born of the imagination. He instanced then a negro gentleman of his own acquaintance who was not only agreeable and accomplished, but distinguished by the refinement of his manners. It was his opinion that you could tell nothing of the character of a person by the physiognomy of his face. In a recent conversation about the negroes in the United States he expressed a very disparaging opinion of their ultimate future.

Mr. Gladstone spoke of English literature of the nineteenth century as "quite extraordinary." He thought this strange "because of the Elizabethan outburst." He said that there had been practical continuity, and that this was very rare, and was, moreover, a great disadvantage to living poets. No book nowadays produces an excitement at all equal to that caused by Walter Scott's novels. The nearest approach was shown in Tennyson's last poems; but this was not at all equal to the interest awakened by Scott. Scott he considered the greatest delineator of character next to Homer and Shakespeare.

He thought there is a want of harmony in George Eliot's novels. "She makes such absurd people marry one another. Why did Adam Bede marry Dinah?"

"After talking of American novelists and contrasting them with Scott, Mr. Gladstone said that an American had declared that he did not suppose there were ten men in Boston equal to Shakespeare."

Mr. Gladstone regarded the editor of *The Spectator* (Mr. Hutton) as being, at least since Mathew Arnold's death, the first of English critics. Since his own policy had been each week attacked in *The Spectator* he had left off taking it. This, he added, was due to his great regard for the editor: "I found that reading those weekly attacks tended, to use a vulgar term, to establish a raw." Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as follows about the poet laureateship when asked if he did not think the office should have had a grand euthanasia in Tennyson. "At any rate, I should have waited until some one of Tennyson's caliber had turned up. I felt a special difficulty in recommending a successor to Tennyson, because by far the greatest of our English poets is practically out of the running." He went on to give reasons for this latter opinion, and spoke of some lines in which the great living poet to whom he referred had touched on the death of the late Czar. Mr. Tollemache expressed surprise that the difficulty about Mr. William Morris's political opinions could not be got over.

"Would you place him as a poet anywhere near Swinburne?" asked Gladstone.

Then comes the following on Carlyle:

T——. "I find it hard to think that Carlyle's popularity will last very long."

G——(smiling). "I find it hard to be impartial; for Carlyle did not at all like me."

T——. "Also he did not at all like Disraeli, at least before Disraeli offered him a knighthood."

G——. "Yes, I know that he did not like Dizzy; but, with regard to myself, the hard thing was that I had a long, interesting, and, as it seems to me, amicable conversation with him at Mentone; and then, to my amazement, I found when Froude's life of him came out, this very conversation is mentioned in it, and I am described as utterly contemptible and impenetrable to new ideas. I don't look upon Carlyle as a philosopher. Tennyson once said to me a very good thing about him. He said: 'Carlyle is a poet to whom Nature has denied the faculty of verse.'"

T——. "This reminds me of what Tennyson said to a friend of mine about Walt Whitman. He said: 'The first requisite of a singer is that he should sing. Walt Whitman has not this requisite; let him speak in prose.'"

G——. "Does this not seem rather inconsistent with what he said to me?"

T——. "I think not. He seemingly regarded both Carlyle and Walt Whitman as poetical torsos, as poets without the faculty of verse. This being so, he blamed Walt Whitman for attempting verse. He would doubtless have commended Carlyle for never (or hardly ever) attempting it."

Mr. Gladstone was of the opinion that Professor Bryce, in his social aspects of America, has not dwelt enough on the influence of wealth. He thought that the "era of wealth," *i.e.*, of colossal fortunes, is setting in; and he regretted it. He spoke of the report that Mr. Astor has two and a half millions a year. "The Duke of Westminster is a pauper to him." Over the distribution of wealth he felt uneasy, and he thought the irresponsibility attaching to the conditions of holding wealth nowadays, especially in the United States, and the difficulty or impossibility of bringing home to men the responsibility of riches held under the present conditions, is the black spot of the future.

Speaking of Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, Mr. Gladstone said:

"I believe that Napoleon narrowly escaped being shot, and I understand that Wellington was in favor of his execution. But I am glad his life was spared."

Mr. Tollemache expressed the opinion that Blucher also favored Napoleon's execution, and asked how it was that he managed to escape. The reply was that the Emperor of Austria intervened because of the fact that Napoleon was his son-in-law. Mr. Gladstone added:

"Napoleon at St. Helena used to protest against being compared with Cromwell; he used to say that he had not cut off his king's head, but had merely appeared as the savior of society. Well, it was the allied powers, and especially the English, who, by making war on the French, frustrated every attempt of the republic to set up a durable form of government. And in the mean time the English laborer was impoverished."

Mr. Gladstone evidently had more admiration for Napoleon than most Englishmen are willing to confess for themselves. Mr. Tollemache says:

"It was therefore very interesting for me to observe that Mr. Gladstone seemed to feel—what nearly all men of imagination sometimes feel—an odd sort of sympathy, even with such greatness as Napoleon's; with greatness divorced from goodness, with force which not merely makes history exciting, but also stirs up the stagnant pools of civilization."

Mr. Gladstone's strong orthodoxy will be observed in the following observations:

"I asked him what he thought of Professor Mivart's article in *The Nineteenth Century*, called 'The Happiness in Hell.'"

G——. "If a man begins by being tipsy sometimes and ends by being dead drunk daily—if he begins by beating his wife and

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ends by killing her, I see no reason to think that he will begin to improve as soon as he dies."

"He was asked if he had observed the singular absence of the sense of sin in the works of American divines of all schools. 'Oh,' said he, slowly, 'the sense of sin—that is the great want in modern life; it is wanting in our sermons, wanting everywhere.' That was said slowly and reflectively, almost like a monologue."

Speaking of the Jews:

G——. "I used to think the Irish the most oppressed people on earth; but now I think that the Jews have been even more oppressed."

But he did not take the same high view that many take of the old Hebrew literature, regarded merely as literature. He agreed with Max Müller, that, with the exception of Isaiah, the Jewish intellect did not become great until it came into contact with the Aryan intellect. He contended that Moses was a real person: the Jewish intellect lacked the imagination to create him.

Mr. Tollemache tells us that Mr. Gladstone ranked Disraeli as the greatest master of parliamentary wit that had ever lived; but Disraeli was never at his best after his old antagonist, Peel, died. Gladstone looked upon his character as a great mystery, and it pained him to feel that the mystery will never be solved.

He was asked if he thought Bright the finest speaker he had ever heard in Parliament.

G——. "That is very hard to answer. There is so much that goes to make a great orator. But I will say that there were certain passages in Bright's speeches which I have never heard equalled."

T——. "Had not these been carefully prepared?"

G——. "They were said to be."

T——. "Was Peel a great orator?"

G——. "Not at all in the same way."

T——. "You once told me that Parnell's speeches reminded you of Lord Palmerston's, in their way of expressing exactly what the speaker meant to say. But of course you would call Parnell a pigmy compared with Lord Palmerston."

G——. "I should not call him anything of the sort. He had statesmanlike qualities; and I found him a wonderfully good man to do business with until I discovered him to be a consummate liar."

Mr. Gladstone considered Aristophanes and Shakespeare the two wittiest men, but confessed his inability to distinguish between wit and humor, and said that quite the best thing he had ever heard was the remark of Falstaff, who, being called on to pay for satin which he had purchased, said that Bardolph should be his surety. And then Mr. Gladstone asks: "Was this wit or humor?"

In one of their talks, Mr. Tollemache asked Mr. Gladstone if he did not take a thoroughly sanguine view of the prospects of this very reforming age.

G——. "Not altogether. The future is to me a blank. I can not at all guess what is coming."

T——. "Do you mean that you are afraid that democracy may bring everything to a dead level, or that science is too hastily moving the old theological landmarks?"

G——. "I am not so much afraid either of democracy or of science, as of the love of money. This seems to me to be the growing evil. Also there is a danger from the growth of that dreadful military spirit."

He did not feel certain that the perfecting of war machines would make war more dreaded.

T——. "Is not the moral standard of public men higher than it used to be?"

G——. "I should say that in England the change has been all the other way. About the Continent I am not sure (*after a pause*). Since the retirement of Bismarck, Crispi would probably rank as the first of continental statesmen. I am no great admirer of the public career of either Castlereagh or of Metternich. But, judging as a moralist, I should say that the careers of Castlereagh and of Metternich would compare favorably with those of Bismarck and Crispi."

Being asked by another of the party what he thought of Bismarck, he replied: "He is a very big man, but very unscrupulous."

Mr. Gladstone was asked about the fall of Bismarck.

G——. "According to English notions, Bismarck was clearly wrong; he insisted on his subordinates not communicating with the emperor except through him."

T——. "Would it make much difference in England if this were done?"

G——. "Immense; but I find it difficult to give the reason."

Mr. Tollemache goes on to say:

"I remembered that Bourget fears, in his book 'Outre Mer,' that perils may be in store for America from the exotic element—that is to say, from the great and increasing number of German and other immigrants who are not bound to America by any patriotic tie, and who in many instances are Socialists, if not Anarchists; did Mr Gladstone think that there is any risk of a disruption of the Union?"

G——. "I think none whatever. At the time of the American Civil War, the Union was subjected to a tremendous strain. There was a threefold antagonism; there was the opposition between the interests of some individual States and that of the federation; between emancipation and slavery; and between free trade and protection. And over these three dangers the Union triumphed; and I can see no dangers of equal magnitude to which it is now exposed."

He was then reminded of the Venezuelan dispute as an indication of the widespread animosity in America toward England.

G——. "I very much fear that is so. And unfortunately this is not all. We seem to be unpopular all over the world. The French dislike us. The Dutch hate us, and naturally, and so do the Germans. . . . I can not help wondering, when England is so much disliked, if it may not be to a great extent her own fault. Have you remarked that England has several times of late years submitted an international dispute to arbitration, and that the decision has generally been against her? This is to me a very unpleasant subject for reflection. The English are a very strange people. They have very great qualities; but also they have great faults."

This reminded Mr. Tollemache of the case of the *Alabama*.

G——. "The case of the *Alabama* is a very difficult and complicated one."

T——. "I suppose you consider that the award was extravagantly high?"

G——. "It was enormous."

Mr. Tollemache calls the reader's attention more than once to the fact that, while Mr. Gladstone was very orthodox in religion, he thought the Greeks superior to the Hebrews morally, and greatly admired their religion. This may be explained on the ground of his passionate fondness for Homer.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to an inquiry, replied that he was in favor of opening the professions to women, but he thought they should be excluded from the franchise. If they were once given the franchise, it would he hard to prevent their having everything else. He said they would want to become judges and generals.

On being asked his opinion about mind-reading and clairvoyance, he said:

"I keep my judgment in suspense about thought-reading. I don't let myself be entangled in the belief in it; but I am not violently opposed to it. There seems to be very strong evidence for the stories of second-sight at the moment of death."

He then told of one instance when one of his old servants died, and he saw him standing at the breakfast-table at the moment of his death. He said it might have been an ocular delusion.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Anecdote of Mr. Gladstone.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Some years ago, I read an amusing anecdote of Mr. Gladstone which, in substance, is as follows:

A Mr. A. once went into the private office of Mr. B., the chief member of a large shipping company, to see him on business. Mr. B. was absent at the time, but as he was expected to return soon, Mr. A. decided to wait. A gentleman was in the office, busily engaged in writing. Mr. A. happening to see his handwriting, said to him in one of the English dialects: "You are a beautiful writer. If you will be one of my clerks, I will give you so much" (naming a very fair salary). The gentleman smiled, and quietly said: "We'll see." By and by Mr. B. came in. The gentleman mentioned said to him: "Mr. B., this gentleman is greatly pleased with my handwriting, and he has offered me so much (naming the salary) if I will be one of his clerks. What think you?" Mr. B. smiled and said: "Well, if you think proper to accept his offer, you are at liberty to do so. I will not stand in the way of your promotion." Then he turned to A., and after greeting him, said: "Allow me, Mr. A., to introduce you to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer." Poor A. was so much surprised that he almost looked in two opposite directions at the same time. Mr. Gladstone had been "taking some notes" which he meant to use in a forthcoming speech in Parliament.

T. FENWICK.

WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The advance in prices is the feature of the week in trade circles. Iron and steel, wheat and corn, oats, lard, beef, coffee, lead, rubber, copper, and cotton show strong upward tendencies. Actual peace has encouraged trade. Evidences of increased business at the East are beginning to appear.

Improvement in Iron and Steel.—"Changes in general trade and business this week have been very generally toward further improvement. Notable in this respect has been the iron and steel trade, which has passed from the stage of promise to that of fulfilment on increased demand and marked advances in values. From all the leading iron centers East and West come reports of more or less improvement in tone, demand or prices, specially prominent in the latter particular being steel billets, with an advance of $1 per ton, steel rails with advances ranging from 25 cents to $1, and sympathetic advances are likewise noted in Eastern pig iron, wrought-iron pipe, steel beams, and other structural material and steel plates."—*Bradstreet's, August 13.*

Peace Revives Trade.—"Prospects of peace have had a curious influence on business contracts, not quite explainable on common-sense grounds. Nobody really feared disaster, or exhaustion of national resources, and nobody feared that anybody else was afraid of either. Yet orders unusual in number and size have been placed since Spain asked for peace. In some industries the gain has been large for about two weeks, while in some textile manufactures it has only begun to appear this week, but it involves a considerable increase in the working force. Crop prospects are on the whole more encouraging, for the Government's latest report as to corn is much larger than the commercial estimates, and its cotton return promises a heavy yield, while allowance is made for its habitual error in its wheat return. Money markets show no sign of possible disturbance, securities are stronger, and there is no harmful speculation in stocks or products. Rarely has the financial outlook been more nearly unclouded."—*Dun's Review, August 13.*

Farmers Holding Their Wheat.—"While wheat is four cents higher for the week, there is less doubt than a week ago that it will rule lower during the coming year. The general holding back of grain by farmers and consequent heavy shrinkage in Western receipts have reduced the visible supply below all past records, but everybody understands that at this date many times that quantity is almost within a day's run of Chicago The more effective change is the decrease in exports, which have been only 3,237,819 bushels, flour included, from both coasts, against 3,832,974 last year, showing but a slight increase of half a million bushels for two weeks, compared with last year. The price of corn has declined a shade for cash, and the government report promising almost 2,000,000,000 bushels, against 1,825,000,000 bushels promised by commercial accounts, has more weight because the official returns as to corn have not been systematically misleading and everywhere discredited. A slight flurry in cotton lifted the price a sixteenth on Tuesday, but it dropped again the next day with the official foreshadowing of a large yield."—*Dun's Review, August 13.*

The Stock Market.—"Speculation in securities in New York has been active and strong on the success of the peace negotiations and the more favorable Western crop outlook, of which the August 1 government report is an indication. To the latter circumstance is due the large appreciation in the granger, Pacific, and Southwestern railway shares. The general list has been strong, with bonds of investment and speculative issues showing marked activity and advances. Public participation has increased, tho London has continued to sell our securities mainly on the unsettled feeling there caused by Russian complications in the East. Toward the end of the week speculative realizing by professionals gave an irregular and somewhat reactionary appearance to the stock market. Government bonds have been firm, the 3 per cent. war loan selling after a reaction on realizing. Foreign exchange is steady at 4.85¼ @ 4.85½ for demand sterling. Business in exchange is dull, and momentarily the prospect of gold imports is uncertain with rates above the gold point."—*Bradstreet's, August 13.*

Canadian Trade.—"The excellent Canadian wheat-crop outlook has been further improved by the hot, dry weather of the past two weeks. For the same cause, however, distributive trade has

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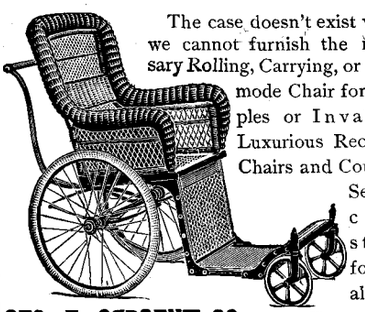

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been rather quieter. Montreal reports rather less doing in business, but failures are fewer in number and trade prospects are good. Toronto reports a good business on fall account, with the probable wheat yield of Canada larger and better than ever before. This is expected to be reflected in a volume of business passing all previous records. Stocks of imported goods are heavy, but Canadian mills are working full time in an endeavor to catch up with orders. Business in the Eastern maritime provinces is slow, but in British Columbia the jobbing trade fully meets expectations, and a heavy salmon pack is indicated. Bank clearings in the Dominion aggregate $24,209,000 for the week, a decrease of 5 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 6 per cent. over this week a year ago. Business failures for the week number 33, against 23 last week, 31 in this week a year ago, 35 in 1896, 29 in 1895, and 40 in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, August 13.*

PERSONALS.

DURING Mr. Gladstone's illness the Irish express going to Holyhead was several times stopped at Sandyford in order to put down the doctors. There is a Hawarden tradition, related by the London *Daily Chronicle*, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone once stopped this express by pulling the signal against it with his own hand. The narrative is that Mr. Gladstone had been hurriedly summoned south by the Queen. He drove over to Sandyford—the date is supposed to be years and years ago—and asked the official there to have the train stopped. "No, sir," was the timorous reply, "I can not stop the Irish express without orders, and as she is almost due, there is no time to telegraph for them." "Well," quoth Mr. Gladstone, "I understand your position and appreciate it. But in the interests of the nation I must get to London with the least loss of time. Therefore I shall take the responsibility of stopping the train myself." With that he went to the lever and pulled it, saying: "In the Queen's name."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, the new assistant Secretary of the Navy, is a personal friend of both President McKinley and Secretary Long. Indeed, he was one of the real "original McKinley men." Mr. Allen was born in Lowell, Mass., a little more than fifty years ago. He is a large lumber merchant of his native city, was a member of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, where he formed the acquaintance of Mr. McKinley, which ripened into personal admiration and friendship. He has held many important offices in his own city, has been a member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, was a colonel on Governor Robinson's staff, and in 1891 was nominated for the governorship of the Bay State, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Governor William E. Russell.

Current Events.

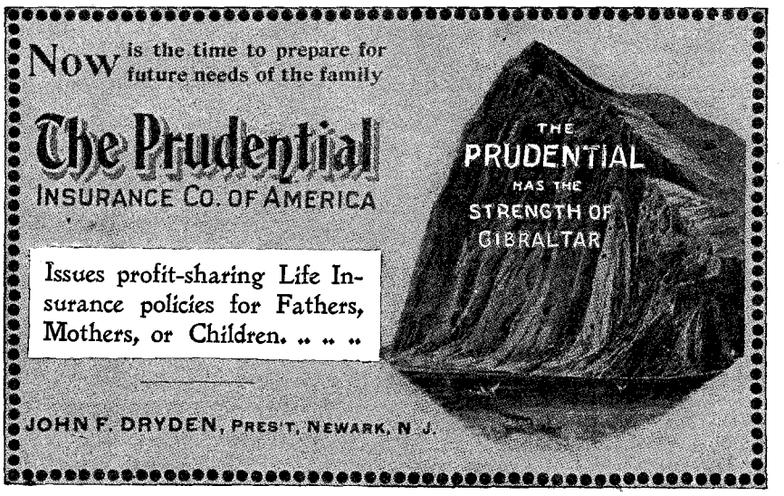
Monday, August 8.

Spain's reply to our peace conditions **reaches** the **French Ambassador** at Washington. . . . General Shafter's report shows that on Sunday **3,445 were sick**, new fever cases 412, recovered 406. **Eleven died**; five of yellow fever, four of typhoid. . . . General Shafter attributes the condition of his troops to necessary hardships. Assistant Surgeon Munson, however, **criticizes General Shafter** and the **quartermaster's department**, in a report, for the deplorable medical conditions. **General Shafter**, in another report, **denies** responsibility. . . . **Adolph Sutro dies** in San Francisco.

Georg Moritz **Ebers**, novelist and Egyptologist, **dies** at his home near Munich.

Tuesday, August 9.

The French ambassador presents **Spain's answer** to President McKinley. . . . The **American troops** at **Malate**, near Manila, were **attacked** by 3,000 Spaniards the night of July 31, and after three hours' fighting the **enemy was repulsed** with heavy loss. Eleven Americans are killed and forty-four wounded. The monitor *Monterey* **reached Manila** August 4. The three transports which sailed with General Merritt arrived there on the 6th. . . . The Secretary of War has stopped the despatch of further reinforcements to Porto Rico. The **troops** at the southern camps **will be moved north**. . . . A despatch from Ponce says that General Ernst's brigade has **captured Coamo**. Seven Americans were wounded. Twelve Spaniards were killed and 200 captured. . . . A **fire** at **Bismarck, North**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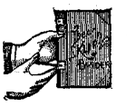

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Dakota, Monday night, destroyed a large part of the city, causing a loss of over $600,000.

The Chinese Government thanks England for its promise of protection, but asserts that no threat of aggression has been made.

Wednesday, August 10.

Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon **agree upon a protocol,** which is transmitted to Spain. . . . The President has determined to recommend that **Captain Sampson** be advanced eight numbers, and **Commodore Schley** six. This will make each a **rear-admiral,** but with Schley ranking immediately below Sampson. **Captain Clark** of the *Oregon* is to be **advanced** six numbers in the captain's grade and Lieutenant-Commander **Wainwright** will go up eight numbers. . . . General Merritt's army in the Philippines is to be increased by the 7,000 troops now at San Francisco. . . . A **mob** at Clarendon, Ark., on Tuesday night, broke into the jail and **lynched four negroes.**

The **Chinese** foreign office, by consenting to all **Russia's** conditions regarding the New Chwang railway loan, has **violated its agreement** with **Great Britain.** . . . The appointment of George N. Curzon as British Viceroy of India is announced.

Thursday, August 11.

The text of the peace **protocol** is received in Madrid and **approved by the Spanish Cabinet.** . . . General Miles announces the **repulse of a strong Spanish force** north of Mayaguez Porto Rico, The Spanish loss was heavy. Two, American privates were killed and a lieutenant and fourteen soldiers wounded. . . . A force of 800 Spaniards tried to recapture the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, Porto Rico, Wednesday, but were repulsed. . . . The Ordnance Department has secured a **smokeless powder for** use in **the Springfield rifle,** used by nearly all the volunteer troops. . . . **Fire in New Orleans** Tuesday night caused a loss of $200,000. . . . A **negro** is **lynched** at Corinth, Miss. . . . About **367,000 acres** of land in Minnesota will be restored to the **public domain** on October 5.

Out of regard for the United States, Italy decides to give the Colombian Government eight months to pay the Cerruti claim. . . . **China** has **formally consented** to the Russian railroad conditions, in **direct conflict** with the Chinese contract with England, thus striking **a blow at the British interests.**

Friday, August 12.

After hostilities with Spain lasting three months and twenty-two days, a **protocol formally suspending the hostilities is signed** at Washington. . . . Orders are sent to American military and naval commanders directing the suspension of hostilities and the **raising of the blockades** of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila. . . . An **armistice is proclaimed** by President McKinley. . . . To allay public feeling, Spain caused the publication of a semi-official note expressing the hope that the Philippines will remain under Spanish sovereignty and that the armies in Cuba and Porto Rico will be permitted to depart honorably. . . . **Rear-Admiral William A. Kirkland,** retired, **dies** at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco.

The British Parliament is prorogued until October 29.

Saturday, August 13.

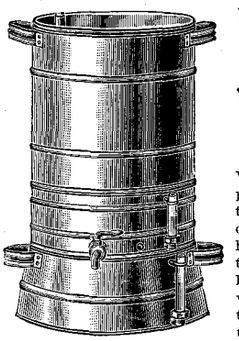
American war-ships **bombarded Manzanillo** Friday night and Saturday morning until General Shafter sent news of the armistice. **Fifteen Spaniards** were **killed.** . . . The cruiser *San Francisco* is **struck by a shell** from the Havana battery and slightly damaged. . . . More **reinforcements** are to be sent **to General Merritt.** . . . Senor **Palma,** head of the Cuban Junta, **has accepted the armistice** and asked the Cuban army to suspend hostilities. . . . The **Spanish battery** at Asomanta, near Arbonito, Porto Rico, was **silenced** on Friday. **One American** was **killed** and four wounded.

The **death of the Sultan of Morocco** is reported. . . . A serious rebellion is reported in southern China.

Sunday, August 14.

It is estimated that the **war** so far **has cost** the government **$150,000,000,** of which $98,000,000 has been paid out of the Treasury. The war appropriations made by Congress aggregate about $360,000,000, and cover the time to January 1, 1899. . . . General Shafter expects that all his command will have left Santiago by Wednesday or Thursday. . . . Transports with troops continue to arrive at Montauk Point, L. I. It is rerepore that at least **twenty lives** were **lost** on Friday **in a cloudburst** at Black Creek, Tenn. . . . A **fire** at Fresno, Cal. causes a **loss of $500,000, and four lives.**

A violent **earthquake** shock is felt at Messina, Sicily.



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CHESS.

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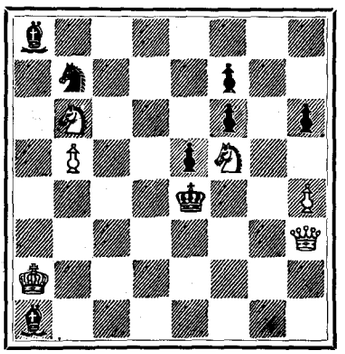
Problem 309.

BY P. H. WILLIAMS.

Second Prize, *B. C. M.* Tourney.

(*Economical Mates.*)

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 304.

Key-move, R—K 6.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Z. Grenell, Chicago; N. C. C., Southport, N. C.; W. R. Ellis, Bloomfield Neb.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. W' G., and Mrs. R. L. P., Sing Sing, N. Y.; J. N. Singer, Union Theological Seminary, New York City; Dr. and Mrs. Phillips, Cleveland; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; E. A. Wayne, Columbia, S. C.; John Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; F. G. Norman, San Francisco; R. D. S. Robertson, Nashville; J. M. Crook, Chicago.

Comments: "A clever composition"—M. W. H.; "A finely constructed two-er"—H. W. B.; "Not as hard as the author's name"—I. W. B.; "Remarkable for originality and variety"—F. S. F.; "A fine piece of work on account of the number and symmetry of the variations"—R. M. C.; "A good and ingenious problem despite the author's awkward name"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Tell Belerius Dnitiu, 'Balenus I-dun-it.' The problem is interesting because of the many 'Almosts'"—Z. G.; "Very good"—N. C. C.

No. 305.

(Author's Solution.)

1. K—B 7 / K—K 6	2. Q—Kt 3 ch / K—Q 5	3. Q—Q B 3, mate
	2. . . . / Kt—Q 6	3. Q x Kt mate
1. . . . . / Kt(R 8)moves	2. Q—K 5 ch / K x Q must	3. B—B 3, mate
1. . . . . / Kt(Kt 7)moves	2. Q—B 4 ch / K—K 4	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
	2. . . . . / K—K 6	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. . . . . / P—K 4	2. Kt—Q 5 ! / B x Kt	3. Q—Kt 6, mate
	2. . . . . / Kt(Kt 7) moves	3. Q—B 4, mate
	2. . . . . / Any other	3. B—B 3, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., and "Subscriber," Albany.

Comments: A fine problem"—M. W. H.; "A composition of the first-class"—H. W. B.; "Versatile, ingenious, magnificent"—I. W. B.

J. M. Crook, and the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa., sent solution of 303.

E. E. Wayne, J. M. Crook, and F. G. Norman, San Francisco, got 302.

New York State Chess Association.

The midsummer meeting began at Keuka Lake, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 9. The Manhattan Club, of New York City, won the *Staats Zeitung* Cup. The match between the New York team—Delmar, Lipschutz, Hanham, Souweine, Levy, Marshal, Koehler,—and the Pennsylvania team—Stuart, Voigt, Bampton, Young, McCutcheon, Bowers, Kemeny—was won by the Pennsylvanians by a score of 30 to 19.

PENNSYLVANIA.	Won.	Lost.	NEW YORK.	Won.	Lost.
Bampton	5	2	Lipschutz	5½	1
Voigt	5	2	Hanham	4½	2½
Stuart	4½	2½	Koehler	3	4
Kemeny	4½	2½	Delmar	2	5
Young	4	3	Marshall	1½	5½
McCutcheon	4	3	Souweine	1	5½
Bowers	3	4	Levy	1	6
Totals	30	19	Totals	19	30

Cologne Tournament.

At the time of going to press we have received the result of the 11th round. The full score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	3½	7½	Janowsky	6	5
Berger	6	5	Popiel	5	6
Burn	8	3	Schallopp	1½	9½
Charousek	8	3	Schiffers	4½	6½
Cohn	9	2	Schlechter	7½	3½
Fritz	3	8	Showalter	6½	4½
Gottschall	3	8	Steinitz	6½	4½
Heinrichsen	2	9	Tschigorin	8	3

Shadow-Pictures of the Vienna Players.

BY ARMIN FRIEDMANN IN *Pester Lloyd.*

(*Translated for The American Chess Magazine.*)

Through the kindness of Mr. William Borsodi, publisher of *The American Chess Magazine*, we have received advance-proofs of the very interesting article of Herr Friedmann. We regret that we have not room to give it in full. Speaking of the masters who played in Vienna, Herr Armin says:

"Only two famous names are missing—Emanuel Lasker, of Berlin, the giant-killer, and Rudolph Charousek, of Budapest, the genial victor at Berlin, of last year.

"The Master is carefully nursing his young fame and wraps it in wadding so that it may not suffer damage, and evidently does not dare to subject it to the sharp draft of an international tournier. The young matador of Budapest is evidently more courageous and more cautious of triumphs, but a malignant and serious sickness prevents his playing. . . .

"There he is, the old, the great William Steinitz, for fully thirty years the sole, supreme ruler in the realm of Chess, who held the world's record with an iron hand until there came along young Lasker, who compelled him to abdicate. Blooming youth conquered decaying age. The health of Steinitz is no longer of the best, and to this is added the grueful cares of daily life, which cause him anxiety. He began in Vienna in the brilliant form of his palmiest days. At the very outset he conquered his old antagonist, Tschigorin; then followed victory upon victory, until at last the powerful swing of his wings grew weaker and his mighty flight was checked. Since then he does not make the same progress, but is among the possibilities. The hoary veteran may still pull himself together, and, recovering his strength, may forge ahead. Let me give fair warning: Steinitz will deprive many a contestant of an important game in this pending contest, because even one half of Steinitz would make a formidable enemy, and when the old lion is aroused he is dangerous. 'Altho I am old, no one must put his finger in my mouth, or I'll bite,' he said in 1892, and it is still true of him to-day.

Steinitz is a small man, his great head resting upon a strong body, which, however, his weak limbs can hardly bear. . . . The full face, enframed by a thin, reddish beard, is almost beautiful, especially when the left profile is observed, and he gazes thoughtfully upon the Chess-board. The mighty domelike forehead predominates over all. In his intercourse he is amiable, modest, pleasant. One wishes he may gain the victory; he is so accustomed to victories that without them he can not live. His is, indeed, a deeply tragic fate. Almost for half a century, to countless people, he has given pleasure and joy, and for his ceaseless toil and almost superhuman intellectual efforts he received almost nothing in return. . . .

"Old Mr. Blackburne, of London, is also present—a chieftain with the most immovable quietude of soul, whom nothing on earth could throw out of his equanimity. He too, was at one time a mighty victor, and in many an important contest did he carry off first honors. He bears his misfortunes less tragically; he smokes his short-stemmed pipe, and quietly addresses his victorious antagonist in German, using the only two German words he has learned here—one of which is not German at that—*Grosser Ganef*. . . .

"One of the strongest Vienna players is the officious, busy Secretary of the Club, Georg Marco, and his system of annihilating and crushing his opponents is feared by all. Unfortunately, his head is filled with administration details, in addition to which he edits match reports, publishes books and periodicals devoted to Chess, sends telegrams and cables broadcast, so that, as a penny-a-liner expressed it—it requires his massive brain to produce his results. Marco is the most good-natured giant, the most amiable ogre that can be imagined. Three Schlechters, thin and lean, could easily be carved out of him, and there would be enough left to make a complete Walbrodt. This fellow Marco is an original one; he loves the big, polysyllabic words, the most grotesque exaggerations, and his comparisons are confined to exotics and the strangest specimens of botany. The whole tropical world opens when he bombastically preaches. He is the Freiligrath of Chess. . . .

"Social old Adolph Schwartz, a native of Hungary, resigned soon after the opening of the Tournament, and has taken his seat among the 'lookers-on in Venice.' They wouldn't let him win a single game and he got angry. . . .

"Dr. Tarrasch is one of the strongest of living Chess-players. He educated himself on the lines of Adolph Anderssen and Louis Paulsen, but developed his own energetic style to a high degree of independence. Out of the smallest advantages of position; out of particles—one may say—he builds up the chance to win. This then grows and grows and steadily increases, and every avalanche was once but a tiny snowflake. He knows naught that is immaterial; naught that is insignificant; he considers and uses everything if it can be turned to good account for his hidden objects. Admirable is his appreciation of safe positions. The safest is to him the best; daring experiments he does not attempt. He loves to bring about complications; he orchestrates somewhat strongly because he presumes that his opponent does not feel at home as much as he does. Personally he is a gentleman of the world, with the most elegant of manners; genial, sarcastic, witty, and sharp-tongued. . . .

"Geza Maroczi, of Budapest, engineer of the water department of that city, is the only Hungarian player here, and he wins a great deal of honor for his fatherland. The vehemence of his attacks is universally feared, and the very best take him seriously. . . .

"Pillsbury is a beardless young man, whose Anglo-American origin is easily read in his face. His profile is cameo-like, nobly cut. Every movement is dignified and gentle elegance. For such a youth to acquire so much self-constraint, deliberation, and coolness is wonderful, and could only have been obtained by occupation at the Chess-board. When Pillsbury sits at the board, he has an absolute stony calmness in his face; not a muscle moves; only now and then will he wink a bit faster when he feels himself slowly and satisfactorily nearing the goal, so finely calculated and elaborated. He is a disciple of Grand Master Steinitz. The idiosyncracies and stubbornness of the veteran he has acquired, but he plays in grand style always, the simplest moves which conform to his purpose. The victor of Hastings plays the openings like a master; the middle game he treats powerfully, and with grandeur; the most complicated positions of the end he treats with astonishing finesse, and with the most positive assurance he grasps the knottiest threads and the most complicated entanglements.

"His friend and compatriot, Showalter, whom he had but lately conquered in a match, is a tall, handsome, blond man, blue-eyed, with martial mustache. . . .

"Amos Burn, of Liverpool, is a serious Chess-ascetic. As for him all the governments of the world could go into shreds to-morrow, if his white and black Kings retain their reign over the board. Burn is a silent Britisher in blue flannel. With broad-soled shoes, he tramps through the world in which, however, he does not seem to take any interest. He does not deem it worthy of a look through his eye-glasses. His hair, parted in the middle, falls over his forehead, in which there is thought only for Chess, and when his bony hand grasps his brown full beard at the chin, it is done only to think more seriously over the problem, which variation of Ruy Lopez would just then be the most advantageous.

"Janowsky, from Paris, a young dark-eyed Pole, wearing glasses, who plays as elegantly as he does forcibly, is an outspoken enemy of all 'draws.' With him there is no such a thing as a weary 'sitting-out' game, and nothing does he hate more cordially than stubbornness. His play is, according to a remark of his own, like Mary Stuart, 'beautiful, but unfortunate.' . . .

"Tschigorin, whose genuine Slavic type and genial appearance arouse immediate attention, must be, whatever may be his achievements in Vienna, recognized as one of the foremost stars. He is somewhat stubborn, and that costs him many a potent point in his score. He plays the 'old school,' with brilliant attacking combinations, and boldly rushes to penetrate the very Chess-board, and the figures of the enemy he looks at with hatred, malice, and contempt, a veritable passionate, fighting Pole."

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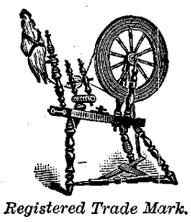

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